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Library Recruiting from the Library School Standpoint

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When an avowed advocate of a library school at a general library hearing ventures to submit the school's point of view regarding the admittance of new members into librarianship, he finds himself fearful in the house of his friends. He is ill-at-ease in the consciousness that in the advocacy of preparedness he may be at variance with those natures whose faith in the instant capacity of the "citizenry" to leap in full panoply to any emergency disallows any system of training before the school of experience. He is disconcerted by the evident prevailing suspicion that, representing a minority element, his claims should be discounted as those of a partisan with "interests" to be promoted. And yet it might seem that, after 35 years of library school development and multiplication, the acceptance of the principle of special training for special work might no longer be debatable in librarianship.

The library school does not consciously exaggerate its importance when it views its duty in recruiting for librarianship as a solemn obligation to a professional calling. To discover from among those few who apply for library training those fewer still who are endowed with the qualities that shall adorn the service, and then to mold these into competency to uphold professional standards is an undertaking of larger responsibility, it might be said, than to furnish general education to those who are simply in "regular attendance" upon school and college.

For the library school is not designed to educate the librarian, but rather to equip the librarian to be an educator. It cannot be regarded as a "preparatory" school in that it offers preparation for something, nor as a "finishing" school that it completes a final course of study in some branch of knowledge. It is no less than a post-graduate school introducing those already possessed of a liberal education into the possibilities of a specialized field of activity. To this advanced conception the library school of today has committed itself. But its security in it is made precarious by extraordinary hindrances from without the profession and still more amazing embarrassments within it. If the school should compromise, however, and content itself with any other assumption, librarianship may not hope to lift itself out of the mediocrity of a vocation reached by apprenticeship, or a refuge for the indulgence of personal tastes, or a seclusion in which to taper off a dwindling usefulness. It is just because library schools have set high the standards of professional attainment that at the present hour, those who are in the service, whether of the schools or not, have a sense of their own consequence in the social order, and can thereby claim and expect recognition and advancement. But this recognition is not yet freely given, and the reason for the withholding is not far to seek.

The general public hesitate to accept librarianship at the value set upon it by the library school, and their under-

estimation is hardly to be wondered at in the light of common observation. Wherever one goes, the volunteer librarian is in evidence, possessed of the assurance of unsuspected and unconscious ineptitude, giving full satisfaction to the community she serves which does not expect overmuch of her even as she expects nothing in return. It is true that there are localities where, without the unrecompensed worker, there would be no libraries at all, but even the most zealous volunteer will admit that there remains something to be desired beyond willingness in responsible undertakings. Not long ago I received a call from a representative of this unrequited class who came to consult me as to how she might rid herself of state aid to escape the necessity of buying nonfiction for which her constituency, with her full sympathy, did not have the slightest use!

Then there is the paid librarian to be reckoned with, who, having the reputation of a natural liking for books and the qualification of needing to contribute to self-support, earns a pittance and the doubtful consolation that the occupation is safely "genteel." Herein the public contents itself that they have placed a value on library service and "hired" work done which might have been left to the unpaid volunteer.

It was not so long ago that the all-compelling motive, equipment and preparation for teaching school lay in a confirmed spinsterhood. To indulge in a bit of retrospect—in my New England home town the rival powers at the two local grammar schools were known to the initiated as "Granny" Flagg and "Granny" Stackpole, excellent women and true who were neither old nor grandmaternal, but they had been identified and labeled by the unsparing discernment of childhood, not as imparters of knowledge but as repressors of youth. By the community they were considered economical public servants, since their compensation was measured by their limitations. Now the normal school diploma is the *sine qua non* for teachers, wherever a school is a place

of learning. It cannot be unreasonable to look for an enlightened estimate of the librarians' role also, as soon as the public discovers the place in education of the administrators of books.

The so-called responsible members of society, those whose names appear on subscription lists as promoters of public benefits, the supporters of educational institutions who accept places as trustees of free libraries—those people do not yet comprehend librarianship in terms of specialized knowledge, nor do they grasp the importance of a trained library service. They are quick to see that as little or no training is demanded for admission to library work, the standards of salaries should be below those of the teaching profession (the nearest analogy), where acceptance is conditioned on specified preparation. One of the unanswerable arguments advanced by the trustees of the library which I serve, when I contend for a salary schedule comparable to status of teachers in the public schools, is that our preparation even for the library certificate is less extensive than that insisted upon in normal schools.

Men of affairs are yet unsuspecting that librarianship is a profession at all, or that libraries in general need on their staff any other than handy book tenders. Some of them hardly know libraries even in terms of books. There appeared in print last spring the inventory of the library of a well-known New York millionaire, recently deceased. This is the published appraisal of that library: Persian rugs, \$10,500; porcelains, \$375,000; paintings, \$690,000; books, \$3049. \$1,075,500 for accessories, \$3049 for books! Thus was a library constituted in the home of a man of affluence and influence, one of these "responsible members of society" aforesaid. A year or so ago a certain New York financier called a librarian on the telephone announcing that he was building a house on a well-known avenue, in which was to be a library in keeping with the general magnificence. "Are there any books among

the discards in your library which could be used to fill my shelves so as to give the appearance of books?" came the amazing inquiry hardly creditable to the librarian's startled ear. A tempting chance for the invention of a book-substitute for libraries where reading is not a consideration!

Last year a note passed between one library trustee and another in which surprise was expressed that a librarian should be able to discern the signs of the times as other men might. As if a person devoted to books must needs be of a limited intelligence, or limited outlook. Last winter a library trustee called at his librarian's office to urge the appointment to the staff of a superannuated member in his business employ as a means of turning him out to grass, the recommendation being that he was a man of methodical habits! These instances of misapprehension, within the range of a single recent experience, are given as typical of the frame of mind of some of our own responsible men to whom we must look for support in our claims for professional recognition.

In seeking to place the blame for the scant estimate of the library and librarian still prevailing in quarters high and low, we need not look beyond the borders of the profession itself for symptoms of mistrust. If we do not respect our work as deserving of a high place in the affairs of men, we surely cannot invite respect for it from others. It is sometimes asked among library prospectives "Why does anybody go to a library school, when library positions may be had for the asking?" In the nature of things the library school can take no other stand than to proclaim itself the door into the sheepfold. On the other hand, it is abundantly manifest that many have entered in by another way who are neither thieves nor robbers, but rather have been shepherds of the sheep. Isn't it true that the leading librarians of the country, men and women, have reached eminence in librarianship without any sense of loss that they are not

library school graduates? If the library career can be entered upon and its highest attainments realized regardless of a technical curriculum, where does the library school come in? Where indeed!

The New York State library school in its last annual report embodied the following statement, which in every other field of professional service might pass as a truism outgrown. "This entire absence of standards or requirements for practicing librarianship (save such as a few libraries have voluntarily fixed for themselves) not only keeps at a hopelessly low level the educational and personal qualifications of librarians, but, as a logical result, keeps salaries small." This moderate statement of a condition that all library administrators know to be deplorably true, calls forth from a librarian of prominence such italics as these: "*It is not easy to get funds to pay for workers now; by what magic will funds appear to pay higher wages?*" By that magic, let us answer, whether called proficiency, skill, knowledge, mastery, or power, which, in every line of known endeavor outside of "unskilled labor," brings with it its attendant recognition and reward. It is not easy to get funds to pay for workers now, because, it seems, librarians are still employed only as "workers," and at that valuation are placed at the mercy of those who are in a position to adjust their "wages."

There are educational institutions of note in this land, possessed of splendid libraries, wherein the office of librarian does not exist, except as some professor is designated to exercise a general supervision of the book collection. No other department in those institutions could survive with such incidental oversight from another department. Yet the library is expected to get along. Men of ability have accepted librarianships apologetically with the avowed intent of taking advantage of the leisure therein to be derived to indulge in quiet pursuits. A librarian of my acquaintance insists that he be

known as a biologist and not as a librarian, as if the latter term implied reproach. The introduction of people with library training and experience into commercial houses, and the rapid growth of special libraries have led to the adoption of new designations for those who had been content hitherto to be called librarians. The existence of a Library employees union and the activities of the enterprising Library workers association point to an effort to eliminate any distinction between librarians professional and librarians casual. At our own library conferences uproarious demonstrations have taken place on the part of the self-styled "nondescript" and "uneducated" members in attendance, sanctioned by men and women of standing as librarians, inferentially reflecting on those who endeavor to make librarianship a thing to be striven for. This sort of thing was so marked at a very recent state conference that a "tip" was conveyed from the "inside" that it would be expedient for library school people to make themselves scarce; and thereupon one group of graduates who wished to assemble for the beneficent encouragement of *esprit de corps*, crept away into concealment under the trees among the rocks, as if they had been the Albigenes of some heretical persecution.

These manifestations are eloquent of a division which actually places the advocates of the simple principle of library training for library work on the defensive among their fellows. As a house divided against itself the standing of librarianship becomes insecure. In the eyes of the world this self-disparagement undermines confidence. If librarians are doubtful of their own professional schools established not to profit and prosper but to minister to the cause, who then can be expected to recognize a profession so self-uncertain!

But the signs of changing times are

favorably ominous. The increase in the number of library schools and the multiplication of ambitious training classes do not mean that the necessity of a trained service is not felt. The irresistible movement for certification and standardization, in spite of opposition, must ultimately prevail, because men and women want to qualify in their life work, and qualification, as well as politics and publicity, means leadership. A few weeks ago a notable western library issued a printed statement to the effect that thereafter no application for a place on its staff would be considered except as the candidate was a graduate of a library school or of that library's training class.

Colleges, jealous of educational standards, tardily but hopefully are admitting the library calling into the ranks of honorable vocations for their graduates to follow, and are recommending the library school, after college, as the open door into a career. This winter, as never before, the library school is presenting itself before colleges in America and abroad, inviting and expecting their graduates to enter the library field looking to an attractive future. The school in turn assumes larger responsibility, in making this approach, by enhancing the training given in the light of growing ambitions. These ambitions are cherished for advancement of that service which to some of us is known as "the library profession," in the confident hope that a designation implying special educational equipment will be accepted by all who have chosen the work, in order that they may walk in the fulness of a useful life. And when a man is known among his contemporaries as a librarian, without apology or explanation, and takes his place in society with his peers in the ranks of the qualified, the library school shall have come into its own as the instrument of his gaining his position among men.

The Library as a Detective Agency

A recruiting talk*

Francis K. W. Drury, assistant librarian, Brown university, Providence, R. I.

This is the day of the test: the psychological or intelligence test, Edison's information test of 146 questions, Dr Crane's 100 questions, and many others that have followed in their train. Here are some samples from a recent information test in Philadelphia: Name the president of France, of Mexico; What personality is suggested by Tuskegee, by Tarsus?; In what cities are Central Park, Fairmount Park, Hyde Park?

Where will you find the answers to these questions? In books. Where will you find the books? In some library. How will you find the answers in the books in the library? Some one has to seek and search them out and follow the trail to the right answer. It is the following of the trail that brings in the detective work.

I suppose everyone likes a detective story in which clues are followed up and deductions made from slight evidence; as Sherlock Holmes does in the Conan Doyle stories, as Auguste Dupin does in the Poe tales, as Craig Kennedy does in the Reeve scientific mysteries.

Now when you have a question that you cannot answer, you turn to some one who can, or who knows how to find the answer. Some people ask specialists, some write to newspaper editors, some turn to the libraries. Why? Because the answer will in most every case be found in books, which even the specialist and the editor must consult at times, and the library has the books, it has the resources, it ought to be able to answer your question, and it becomes a detective agency on your behalf.

How then is this detective agency, the library, organized? First, there is the chief, who is the librarian.

From even this brief introduction perhaps you can begin to sense what sort of a person he (or she) should be. If you are turning to the library for the problems you can't answer, what do you expect from this chief detective? Must he not have an equipment for this task? How much education? Surely the best and the broadest, past high school, yes, a college graduate. How wide reading? As extensive as possible. How broad an outlook? From ocean to ocean and right up to date. How much experience? The more the better, and in greatest variety. As they say of some things, the sky is the limit. And is training necessary? Some guidance is necessary to master the details of this detective bureau.

Here is an appreciation by the editor of the *Los Angeles Times*:

"A librarian's job is no light and sportive task. It requires a capacity such as few men possess. It is a serious occupation, fraught with staggering difficulties.

A librarian must be temperamentally polyandrous and cut from an unbiased piece of material. He must be the shop girl's idol, the old lady's darling, the scientist's ideal, and the friend of the professional pundit. He must have temperamental affinities for all novelists from Hall Caine to Tourgenieff. He must tolerate all poetry from the passionate strophes of Ella Wheeler Wilcox to the metaphysical rumble-bumble of Browning. He must respect all scientists from Cagliostro and Lombroso to Ernest Haeckel and Pasteur. He must admire historians from Marco Polo and Sir John Mandeville to Fiske and Ferrero. Furthermore, he must countenance equally spook-chasing,

*Prepared for delivery before high school and college students as a suggestion for the members of the Recruiting committee of the Rhode Island library association, and presented before that association at its winter meeting, February 6, 1922.

Christian Science, voodooism, psychotherapy, woman suffrage, New Thought, hell fire, single tax, and physical culture. . . .

And this is not all. An ideal librarian must be able to mingle with all the varied types of the genus homo. He must please the old ladies who would like to run the library. He must surfacely countenance the ravings of cranks. He must insinuate himself into the good graces of the juvenilia. He must be esoteric with the theosophists and pharmacological with the M.D.'s. He must know how to balance saucers at pale teas, and how to nibble macaroons and analyze the weather at the same time. . . . He must be able to officiate at female bun scrambles, lecture before women's clubs, write articles on education, converse sympathetically on all themes, and be dexterous in the prestidigitation of statistics, so that he can prove conclusively any contention or its reverse by a few figures. . . . In fine: A librarian must please everybody, and at the same time handle intelligently one of the greatest educational institutions in the world."

Happy is that town or city whose librarian can help out in time of trouble from his own knowledge and experience. Incidentally this means that the age limit for librarians is late in life. We are not faced with the question: "Shall the old librarian be shot?" The older they are, the more they should know and divulge. But even the best informed must pass on, and all too frequently their knowledge passes with them.

How can their knowledge be made available for others? This is where the organization of the detective agency begins and the real business of being a librarian starts. Just a pile of books means nothing. A book as a library tool is valueless till it is opened and understood. So the old type of library is passing: the mausoleum and the museum; the storehouse has become a powerhouse; the reservoir of knowledge is being piped into a sys-

tem. Incidentally this is what costs. It is like the old darkey's religion. One of the flock objected to paying a salary to the minister. "The grace ob God am free, ain't it: whyfore do you want us to pay foh it?" To which the pastor replied: "Yes sah, the grace ob God am free, and so is the water in dat pond yonder, but when dat water gets piped into youah house, den you pays foh it."

One of the first things a librarian does in organizing is to bring books on similar subjects together so that they will supplement each other. We put all sports and games near each other, books on tennis, football, baseball, swimming, etc., and likewise with music, art, literature history, cook-books, etc. This we call *classifying* them. Everybody does some classifying in life, consciously or unconsciously. When you undress you do not hang your shoes on the hook and pile your clothes on the floor. Students are classified as seniors, juniors, etc. Go into a department or 10-cent store and see the elaborate classification of goods there. It is logical and natural, therefore, that we classify the books in a library; it is also good fun to do it and interesting work.

Every author writes with a purpose; it is the librarian's job to detect that purpose and disclose it for the reader, to pigeonhole the document, anticipating your request. This takes care and our detective must be watchful or he will get into trouble. For authors mislead sometimes with their titles. Ruskin's *Stones of Venice* is not concerned with geology, nor his *Sesame and lilies* with botany. Stepping heavenward does not go among travel books, nor *In tune with the Infinite* with music, nor *A cycle of Cathay* with bicycles. An economics department in a university ordered by title from a second-hand catalog *Workers without wage*, and was chagrined to receive a book dealing with bees, wasps, and ants.

Hence the librarian must seize on every clue to discover the right meaning and usefulness of the book, exam-

ining it carefully from title page to colophon, and utilizing every source at his command.

Our detective not only puts books together when they treat of the same subject, but he indexes them so that they can be found and used when wanted. This process we call cataloging. It is part of the service rendered for the library's patrons to help answer their questions, such as: Who wrote it? Is this title here? Where is it? Have you any books on tennis? Have you a cook book? Have you anything on wireless?

Suppose you go into a library and ask for a book, say a book on tennis, perhaps Tilden's book. A page of 15 years goes and gets it from the shelf. Did you ever stop to think of the organization, the system, by which this book is so quickly picked out from all the rest? It really is quite marvelous when you realize how easily a misplaced book is lost or a mixed-up library is chaos. But by means of the preliminary detective work in the classifying and the cataloging, the chief detective and the office force have so arranged the information that they and you can find it very quickly.

Sometimes the clues furnished by the reader are rather vague: "I want that blue book with a gilt top I had last month." Rather a hard problem to solve, that. Sometimes the titles get twisted: "I want the book called The purple ship." No such title can be found. Any other clue? "Why, yes, it's by a Persian poet, I think." This helps the attendant to supply the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.

If you know the author, it is a great help, as every book has a main entry and it is generally under the author. Yet authors have a provoking way of concealing and disguising themselves. Some write anonymously, as John Hay did, the man after whom the library building at Brown university was named. He published The breadwinners with no name on the title-page, and it was many years before his authorship was acknowledged or known.

Some write under pseudonyms, and occasionally they are better known by them than by their real names, as O. Henry, George Eliot, and Mark Twain. Some use variant forms or change their names. The light-house builder was Frank H. Smith, but the author of Caleb West was F. Hopkinson Smith. Kipling was christened Joseph Rudyard Kipling, and our most recent ex-president was known in early life as Thomas Woodrow Wilson. The women are still more difficult, especially if they marry. Mary E. Wilkins is now Mrs Freeman. Dorothy Canfield writes novels, but her educational works are by Mrs Dorothy Canfield Fisher. Some change their name entirely, translating it into another language. A German named Schwarzerd wrote all his works under the Greek name of Melancthon; a Frenchman named Jean Petit signed himself Johannes Parvus, just as he would have anglicized it as John Little or even Littlejohn. Today we have foreigners taking English and American forms of continental names: Heidenheimer becomes Hyde, Edward Knoblauch naturalizes himself as Knoblock. These examples are enough to show how accurately clues must be followed at the loan desk when authors are asked for.

But the masterpieces of detective work are really performed at the reference desk, where the varied questions of the outside world drift in. Not the test questions only, but the practical problems of the business world. With the whole library sorted and arranged and indexed, the chief detective and the office manager at the reference desk choose out the ready *reference books* and have them close at hand to refer to when these test and business questions come tumbling in: the encyclopedias, the dictionaries, the almanacs, the Century cyclopedia of names, biographical dictionaries, atlases and a whole lot of similar works compiled for this very purpose of answering questions.

You ask your question; and immediately the detective begins a search for

the answer. The expert detective follows up the right clue with pleasing assurance, and 100 per cent here means to turn to the right book to get the answer the very first time. Follow up any of those questions in that information test and see where the clue leads. It is a fascinating work. Here is one business question which the Providence public library answered: "I have a quantity of potatoes in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. I want the address of a near-by dealer in bags." The answer was found in the *Canada Gazetteer*.

Another kind of detective work is to find out what are the best books in any subject. You want to read up on France, or the United States, or any other country—what books are the ones to read? You expect to make a trip to some place, California, or Florida, or a Mediterranean cruise—what are the best books to read about these places that you will visit? What are the best modern plays to read? What are the best novels? What can I find on the job I'm after, be it raising poultry, or building a boat, or stenography, or banking? Such calls as these are frequent, and our detective bureau anticipates them by making up reading lists on a variety of subjects. The Providence public library puts a weekly reading list in the newspapers, in the *Bulletin* on Saturday evenings and in the *Journal* on Monday mornings.

Some people, however, come into the library not knowing just what they do want. Then even clues fail. One such woman drifted in one day and said: "I want a novel to read, but I just don't know what." The detective offered assistance and picking up one of the library's list of good novels, proffered the first on the list, James Lane Allen's *A Kentucky cardinal*. But it didn't suit. "No, I don't care for those religious stories." "But, madam, this cardinal was a bird." "That doesn't make any difference; I'm not interested in the scandals of his private life."

Another detective in the agency, working like an office lawyer behind the scenes, is the one who buys the books; *orders* them, and sometimes even helps select them. This, too, is interesting work and calls for all the resources of a good sleuth; for, the right book in the right edition at the right price must be bought; "the best books for the largest number at the least cost," which is the motto of the American Library Association. This is the business end of a library. And it is no small task to select the best edition: what edition of *Ivanhoe* would you like to possess; which edition of Longfellow's poems, or of Lorna Doone? There is a wide range to choose from.

So our library as a detective agency operates from answering a simple query, all thru the stages of reading, study, and research, to rendering *educational service* to the community. Every so often a catchword becomes current to conjure with. In Roosevelt's day we were all strenuous; then came in efficiency; now is the day of the test; tomorrow it will be coöperation and service. Social service is the key-note of every institution, be it detective agency or library.

Of course there are other operations in a library which require little detective skill; these are the mechanical and clerical tasks as in every business: pasting, labeling, stamping, dating, typing, etc. But all these too are done in the spirit of service to others. For the librarian, like a detective, does little for himself compared to what he does for others.

After this little insight into the processes in a library, this talk would not be complete unless librarianship were commended to you definitely as a *life work* which has much joy and many compensations.

It is agreeable work. You meet people on their best side, not their worst. In the three main professions, the sick are treated; the doctor meets the physically sick, the lawyer the socially sick, the minister the sick at heart. They

need vacations where they can get away from the diseased and recover their balance again. To the library, come the friendly folk who disclose their best side.

Here you meet all ages and both sexes; the library is as cosmopolitan as a drug store. Here you have great variety of work, with little repeating; each book is a new experience, each person presents a new angle. When asked the other day if I did not get tired of handling books, my reply was "No, for the books are all different." Here you have the joy of service. You are part of the present day movement, a social worker, a useful person, an efficiency engineer; your books carry their message, tho silently. Here you have a chance to coöperate in all welfare work. In Chicago and Detroit, as in every large city, the public library has helped in establishing playgrounds and has put libraries in the houses there. The librarian shares in all movements for civic betterment. Here you meet an opportunity to show executive ability, as in any business; to marshal facts, to handle people.

It is satisfying work. What do you hope to be 25 years from now? Physically you may be fair, fat, and forty. A good many look forward to that time as one in which they shall be rich enough not to have to work. It may be an idea of heaven, but it won't work on earth; man must earn his living by the sweat of his brow, and few there be who attain riches without work. True riches is to have found your work, and then to work your find. Most of us must be satisfied at 40 to be earning a fair and competent livelihood, and to be respected as a useful citizen; and is not this a satisfactory goal?

Librarianship offers both livelihood and respectability, with practically no retirement save for inefficiency. It is a coming profession, lasting thru life. It offers companionship with books, participation in a great world movement for social betterment, contact with desirable people, life made richer

and fuller; and all these reacting on yourself to develop your best.

How can you become a librarian? There are various doors into the profession. You can become an apprentice in a library and work up; but this is a slow way. You can take a special course in library training, and this is best. There are apprentice classes in many libraries; there are now courses in most Normal schools; and there are special library schools.

The highest honors and salaries go to those best prepared; so acquire the best education possible and then seek out the best library school for yourself. A year at a library school returns a cash value of \$300 at the very start and gives greater returns as the years go by. From recent figures I deduce that a college graduate can enter a library now at a salary from \$900 to \$1200. A one-year library school student can secure a position which pays from \$1200 to \$1500, and a graduate of a two-year course in a library school can command a salary from \$1500 to \$1800. If it costs about \$600 to attend a library school for one year, one-half of it comes back in the increased salary the very first year of service. These are all minimum figures; the prospects for the future lead upward to \$2000, \$2500, and \$3000 a year, depending upon ability and opportunity. And of course some librarians receive, in time, very much more.

Chicago literary circles have been enjoying a treat during March in the presence in their midst of Mrs Leonora Speyer author of *The Canoptic jar*, and of Jessie Rittenhouse, collector of the "Little books" of verse. A Chicago reviewer in speaking of Mrs Speyer's reading of *Canoptic jar* says: "But the charming personality, made up as it is of cultivated mind and manner, had a sort of an appeal for sympathetic hearing, and a melodious and charming voice quite won the audiences that had the good fortune to hear Mrs Speyer."

Planning to Make the Public Library Known

Gilbert O. Ward, Technical librarian, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio

III

The final method for reducing printing expenses is for the library to do its own printing. A real printing press, even a small one, calls for a skilled operator and is therefore not economical except for the library which can keep it in constant use. For such a library it is invaluable.

There are, however, several duplicating devices less expensive than the printing press which can be operated by the library staff, and which can be used for a great variety of library printing, including lists, forms, catalog cards, and circular letters.

First is the multigraph. This consists of a revolving drum containing a succession of slots cut parallel to the axis. Special type fit into these slots. The drum is revolved by hand or by a motor, depending on the machine, and acts like a rotary printing press. The impressions are clear and can be taken up to an indefinite number. A multigraph fitted with a motor and two drums was lately quoted by the manufacturers at \$350. Without the motor it would be less.

The mimeograph also has a revolving drum, but the printing surface is a stencil which is prepared on an ordinary typewriter. The stencil will also take handwriting or drawings, so that the mimeograph is more various in its possibilities than is the multigraph. A good operator under favorable conditions can run off several hundred good, clear copies from a single stencil. The stencil can be preserved if wished. Mimeographs were quoted last spring all the way from \$45 to \$250, depending on the type of machine. In some cases, the library may be able to obtain the occasional use of mimeograph or multigraph belonging to a school or other institution, for which it can make payment in the form of service.

A device which is reported useful in a number of libraries, but which I have

not personal experience with, is the Schapirograph multicopier. This consists of a band or film of duplicating material stretched across a platform in a box, and wound at either end upon a spool. Copy may be written with a pen or with a typewriter, but hand written manuscript will yield more duplicates. The original is placed face down on the band and left for two minutes to produce a negative. From this negative, duplicates are taken.

Finally we have the hektograph which is cheap and easy to operate. Its drawbacks are that it can produce only a limited number of copies, that the ordinary, purple hektograph ink is rather trying to the eyes and that the process is slow. At the same time, the hektograph offers possibilities to the very small library in manifold notices and lists for posting on library or public bulletin boards, pasting on store windows, and distributing to a limited number of people.

The hektograph is a gelatine pad upon which the original copy, written or typed with a special ink, is laid face down to produce a negative. From this negative, duplicates are taken. In hektographing a short list, divide your paper into two or more parts, as the size of the sheet permits, and copy the list in each section. Then take impressions from the negative of the whole sheet and cut the sections apart when dry. In this way you can do two or more times as many copies as you could otherwise.

Any large stationery store should carry or be able to order hektograph equipment.

Displays and exhibits

A newspaper goes to its readers; a list may be distributed outside or left for the reader to pick up for himself in the library; displays and exhibits are stationary. Displays and exhibits should therefore be placed where peo-

ple naturally gather or pass, or else means must be taken to attract people to see them.

Sources of exhibit material are:

1. The library itself. Books, pictures, picture postcards, posters, maps, etc.

2. Private collectors. I suppose most towns have individuals who collect stamps, coins, weapons, samplers, postcards, Indian relics, or other articles of virtu and who will be pleased at an invitation to display them publicly.

3. The schools. In many cases, it may be mutual service for the library to exhibit displays of pupils' work.

4. Clubs, societies and competitions. If there is a camera club, it may welcome a place to hold an annual exhibition; a patriotic society may have members who will lend war relics, medals and other things of historical interest; some libraries have had exhibits of articles made from directions in library books.

The peculiar advantage of school and club exhibits is that they are contributed to by and are therefore likely to interest more people than the private collections.

The purpose of exhibits is not only to get people to visit the library but to induce them to use it. Therefore, when non-library material is exhibited, it should whenever possible be tied up to the library by displays of appropriate books and lists for reading or study. The latter need not be printed; a typed list well posted will often answer.

The simplest form of display is a single book with a sign over it asking, "Have you read this?" or some equivalent invitation to borrow. It is very effective.

Little stands can be bought for displaying books in this way on a counter, or they can easily be improvised.

The next simplest thing is a row or special rack of books with a sign over them. The books in such a display should have a common point of interest, e. g., they should be new, or timely, or appeal to some class of

reader, or relate to a certain subject. Titles of such displays which have proved popular are, "When unexpected guests arrive," "Men's books," "Gloom dispellers." In one library, and very likely in others, newly added books are displayed for a week in a special rack before being circulated.

A small display rack is better than a large one. It is easier to replenish; if the books on a subject are few they make a better showing in a small rack; and the reader is helped by not being confused with too large a range of choice. One librarian found that books displayed went better if bright and dark bindings were alternated, taking advantage of the principle of contrast to attract attention.

For exhibiting small articles which must not be lost or disturbed, a glass show case is essential. If a new one is expensive, perhaps a second hand one can be found and renovated, or a home-made case improvised. The ordinary commercial case is too deep to show most books satisfactorily. If desired, the floor of it can be raised by a false bottom. One library had some trays about four inches deep made by the carpenter, and for the tops used glass doors which had once belonged to book-cases. These trays were inclined at a slight angle to permit easier inspection.

Perhaps the best way to learn to make a show case exhibit interesting is to study the methods of a good museum. Here, however, are some hints. Line the floor of the case with paper or cloth of neutral or contrasting color, whichever will display the objects to the best advantage. Don't crowd the exhibit; give each article enough space to set it off. Observe symmetry and balance in the arrangement. Don't put rectangular objects, such as books, cat-a-cornered; lay them with their sides parallel to the sides of the case. Provide an adequate sign and use labels freely to explain the significance or peculiar interest of objects.

You won't always be able to follow all these rules, but when you can, they

will help to make indifferent material into a passable exhibit and to do real justice to good material.

Exhibits should be changed rather frequently to maintain interest. Call attention to them by signs in the library if there is any danger of their being overlooked; and by the bulletin board outside if there is one. If a really unusual exhibit is secured, tell the newspapers about it.

A library sometimes has a chance for publicity at fairs, conventions, civic celebrations and other affairs outside the library. This may mean the preparation of a booth or other allotted space.

When this happens, the first thing is to find out the dimensions of the space assigned; its location; whether there are side partitions, railings or particularly a back wall where posters can be shown; whether there is any general color scheme; whether a sign is furnished by the management. A map, sketch, or paper model is very helpful in visualizing the situation. These facts will help to decide how large the exhibit need or may be and what effects are possible. The next thing is to decide whether or not an attendant will be possible. A librarian attendant who can talk library to the public with enthusiasm is three-fourths of an exhibit. If you cannot provide one, you are at once limited to showing objects which can neither be carried off nor easily damaged. This will prevent you from showing books so that the public can handle them.

The next thing is to settle on the central idea of the library exhibit. Therefore consider the purpose of the occasion, the kind of people who will visit it and the mood in which they will be. For example, a business men's exposition visited chiefly by business people would call for a display of library books and service for business men. On the other hand, an agricultural fair is visited by whole families, and although agricultural books should be featured, a broader appeal is possible. To give such an exhibit unity, one

might call it, "Library books for farm homes," or something similar. A central idea is valuable in deciding what shall and what shall not go into the exhibit. It also helps to relate the details of the exhibit to each other, to decide which should be emphasized, and so to strengthen the total impression on the beholder.

What shall we put into an exhibit booth? It depends somewhat on the purpose of the display, but books themselves should practically always form a part of it. In some cases, libraries have gone so far as to install miniature branches where registrations were taken and books issued. But to prepare and administer such an exhibit is a good deal of trouble and an exhibition public is not likely to feel like carrying books about with it. It is worth considering whether equally effective results cannot be secured by simpler means.

Books for examination can be displayed on tables or racks, in book cases, or in traveling library boxes.

Books, magazines, pamphlets or pictures to be viewed without handling can be displayed in show cases or fastened to panels of beaver board.

Signs and posters are important. But too many of them kill one another. A few large ones are better than many small ones. Give each one space enough to secure its full effect and cut down on the total number if you have to. It is effective to plan a big poster for your leading idea and put it in the middle. You can balance it on each side by a smaller poster at a respectful distance. Signs and posters should all be on the same color of paper and lettered in the same color of ink. Black India ink on slightly tinted paper is always safe. For a very strong effect, use black on yellow or orange-yellow; but this is uncomfortable to view at close range. Lettering should be easy to read rather than ornamental.

Visitors to exhibitions like to collect souvenirs and descriptive matter. Therefore, if you can, provide printed lists and leaflets about the library.

Installing an exhibit has its own difficulties. The space is often not available when you are ready for it; it may be shifted or enlarged or contracted so that your careful planning has to be done all over again. If there is a wall at the back, you may not be allowed to drive nails into it. Hence if you have many opportunities of this kind, you may find it will pay to devise portable screens for displaying material.

[A screen was shown as an example of what can be done at small expense. The total cost of material including painting, was \$3.75. The labor was estimated at \$3. The materials were wall board and white pine lumber, $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". The panels were double hinged allowing the wings to be folded back in making a tripod effect, so that an exhibit could be placed in compact form in the middle of a room.]

If you don't care to go as far as this, you will still be able to save yourself trouble if you will plan your exhibit to go on panels of beaver board or similar material. These panels should be of uniform size, color, and lettering. Then you can accommodate your exhibit to conditions with the least waste of time and effort.

So much for some of the mechanical means of publicity. Personal means are equally or more important. Without discussing them at length, let me point out that talks to groups of people, clubs, classes, and other gatherings are especially valuable for promoting good will and presenting the library in a human light. Membership in organizations leads to opportunities for service and promotes mutual acquaintance. Acquaintance with what we may call the "key" people of the community, intelligently cultivated by service, creates friends who become useful in the day of the library's need.

Personal methods seem especially to commend themselves to the library which is trying to establish itself, rebuild a reputation or fight against straightened means.

We have spoken now of the four leading elements to be considered in

library publicity, namely, the public, the library, the message, and some of the mediums or methods for conveying the message. Let us now turn to the campaign which is the systematic combination of these elements for a special purpose.

In preparing for a commercial campaign, the first thing which an advertising man does is to get all the facts and from them to prepare a plan in black and white. Adapted to library conditions such a plan would include a statement of the purpose of the campaign, a survey of the public in its relations to the library including statistics and a list of influential organizations and persons, an analysis of the library's conditions including its resources, service and needs, a list of available mediums and methods, amount of money available for advertising, and recommendations for action.

Campaigns may be classified as perpetual and emergency. The general purpose of the perpetual campaign is to interpret the library to the community to the advantage of both. Its immediate purpose will vary from time to time depending on the need of the moment and the opportunity for service.

The emergency campaign confines itself to a single, immediate object. Its typical example is perhaps the election campaign. In managing the emergency campaign, the aim should be to enlist the aid of the public as much as possible, and get the library's friends to speak for it. Here appears the value of cultivating influential persons such as the leaders of groups, officials of important organizations, teachers, preachers, welfare workers, advertising men, etc. A suggestion is to form, if conditions favor it, a volunteer council on publicity to aid the librarian and library board. Take advantage of the mailing lists of friendly organizations, to disseminate informational leaflets, circulars, etc, if you have the chance. Finally, keep the newspapers supplied with items and articles. Schedule your publicity so as to spread it along.

In an election campaign, start softly and proceed crescendo, reserving the greatest effort for the last few days.

The time to begin preparing for an emergency campaign is ten years ahead. That ought to give time for one's service to penetrate the community rather thoroughly. Hand in hand with the service will go intelligent, non-sensational publicity accustoming people to the idea of the library as a live institution. At the end of ten years, the emergency campaign may not be necessary. If it is, the people may rise up enthusiastically as they did recently in Evanston, Ill., and actually go down into their pockets to help the library out of a hole.

On the other hand, if a public library contents itself with serving that fraction of the community which takes the trouble to look it up, if it doesn't even task itself to let people know that it is alive, let me appeal to you, is it reasonable for that library to expect unanimous, enthusiastic support when it "needs the money"?

In concluding, may I again emphasize the importance of a definite plan

in your publicity. If you can carry it in your head, well and good, but have a plan. Like a military plan it must be flexible to meet changing conditions. But even if we have to be opportunists in our publicity, a plan will help us to recognize our opportunities and make the most of them. The library which has more opportunities than it can take care of, should find a plan useful in appraising openings for publicity and choosing among them.

To the library which has to batter down a wall of public indifference, may I suggest, "Don't waste energy on temporarily impossible objectives. If the Board of Trade is obdurate, keep your eye on it but let it alone. Keep working away at the vulnerable points, the schools, the women's clubs, the mechanics and the home students. Cultivate with service those individuals and organizations who can be valuable to the library. If your books are right and your service is right, my guess is that some day you will find you have, so to speak, outflanked the spots which were holding up your advance.

(Concluded)

In the Letter Box

Believes in Certification

Please make a little change in the sentiments ascribed to me in the report of the midwinter meeting. What I meant to say was "that certification is not of great value without personality." On the other hand, personality alone is not an entirely safe guide. I do not think there is much danger that "certificates will cause head librarians to lose their power of personal initiative." I am sure that they will retain this and that they will not hesitate to discharge a person who is not doing good work, irrespective of whether or not she has a certificate.

I shall be grateful if you will publish this correction, as I am decidedly in favor of certification, altho I am

somewhat at sea as to the best method of making it permanent and equitable.

F. K. WALTER,
Librarian.

University of Minnesota.

An Important Point Neglected

March 9, 1922.

To the Editor, PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

By a curious coincidence the same mail brought to me the March number of the PUBLIC LIBRARIES and the March 4 number of the *Survey*. By another curious coincidence, the only two articles that especially caught my attention in these two magazines were the following, "Recruiting for library work, PUBLIC LIBRARIES, p. 154, and the article in the *Survey*, p. 886, "The

Vassar plan." The latter article tells of vocational week at Vassar when they had an all-day vocational conference, that is, when the young ladies were given a chance to see what were the possibilities of the different vocations open to them. There were 10 speakers, dealing with the following subjects; banking, psychology, advertising, teaching, music, secretarial work, medicine, interior decoration, social service, journalism, industrial mathematics, and physical education.

But why is not the library profession mentioned at such a conference? It seems queer that nothing should be said of a profession which is so peculiarly adapted for women, and especially the college women. Should not the recruiting committee see to it that a speaker is sent to the different colleges, where women attend, that the claims and the charms and great possibilities of library service are presented?

Sincerely yours,

WALTER C. GREEN.

Meadville, Pa.

A Little Hint

Editor, PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

As some folk never look at the title pages nor the prefaces nor other "superfluities" of the book's make-up, we paste a slip at the top of chapter one saying:

Gentle Reader: Please handle me with care. I was made to serve the many, not the few only.

We hope it is going to bring results. Little things sometimes do.

A suggestion: Discarded safety razor blades are better ink erasers than the ordinary steel erasers and are an economy.

MAUD VAN BUREN,

Librarian.

Public library, Owatonna, Minn.

A Pleasant Occasion

A most enjoyable occasion was held at the Public library, Malden, Mass., March 4, when the staff, messengers and janitors, together with Mr F. A. Shove and Mr Thornton Jenkins, of the board of trustees, surprised Mr

Fison by extending to him their congratulations on his 10 years of service and good wishes for his future work in Malden. The office was decorated with ferns and flowers. The messengers, numbering twelve, all Malden high-school girls, presented Mr Fison with a bunch of pink roses. In place of the usual presentation speech, the girls sang an appropriate song in a delightful manner.

The members of the staff and the janitors gave Mr Fison a Knights Templars charm, engraved with his name and the name of the commandery. Mr Fison responded with words of thanks and expressed his appreciation to the gathering for their loyalty and help during the 10 years of his administration.

Mr Shove extended to Mr Fison his congratulations and expressed his great satisfaction in the progress and growth of the work done by the library in the past 10 years. After three cheers for the librarian and an enjoyable hour spent together, the staff went about its appointed tasks.

R. M. G.

Library School Visits

The following library schools have invited Zana K. Miller, librarian of Library Bureau, to show an exhibit of library supplies and to talk on blanks and forms.

She will also be glad to meet by appointment any interested librarians in the vicinity of these schools, who wish to discuss records and forms with her, on the dates indicated.

Western Reserve library school, Cleveland, April 18.

Carnegie Library school, Pittsburgh, April 19.

New York State library school, Albany, April 21.

New York Public Library school, April 24.

Pratt Institute school, Brooklyn, April 25.

Simmons College school, Boston, May 3.

Later in May some of the Western schools will be visited.

Monthly—Except August
and September.

Public Libraries

M. E. Ahern, Editor

6 No. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Subscription - - - - -	\$3 a year	Current single number - - - -	35 cents
Five copies to one library - -	\$12 a year	Foreign Subscriptions - - - -	\$3.50 a year

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Contributions for current numbers of PUBLIC LIBRARIES should be in hand by the fifteenth of the month previous to the appearance of the magazine. Advertisements for which proof is not required can be accepted as late as the twenty-second of the previous month.

The Come and Go of Periodicals

AN INTERESTING department in that all thru interesting *Bulletin of Bibliography* issued by the F. W. Faxon Company, is the one with the caption *Births and Deaths in the Periodical World*. Every issue carries a long list of new periodicals, discontinued periodicals and those which have changed titles. Annotations showing the wherefore and why of these entries would be most interesting, perhaps some of them sad.

A recent letter from a Pacific coast librarian, for instance, utters the complaint that there is "nothing to take the place of our useful friend, *The American Library Annual*. I thought this publication filled a much needed want. I know of nothing that takes its place." This is something sad. The best answer that can be given to this complaint, under present conditions, is to name the *Bulletin of Bibliography* itself, tho of course its main issue lies beyond the mere boundaries of information about library matters, tho all its contents are matters of interest to librarians.

One of the new magazines that forms a matter of congratulation for the ref-

erence librarian especially, is the new *Congressional Digest*. This was originally started under the title of *Congressional Digest* and then, in an ill-advised moment, it was changed to the *Capitol Eye*. This was a catchy title but not explanatory and good business sense moved its projectors to return to the original name of *Congressional Digest*. An ardent admirer of the publication says it is "one of the best things that enters the reference room in the work of answering questions concerning congressional activities." It is now published and edited entirely by women and what is more, it has reached a self-supporting state. This speaks well for the character of the publication and in these days of the high cost of printing and paper it is the highest praise for those in charge of the work.

The editor is Miss Alice Gram. Miss Gram has a wide acquaintance in Washington circles and is in a position to get a good deal of information which would otherwise be impossible. The ability and courage displayed in this undertaking calls to the women librarians, particularly, to have more belief in their own ability.

A Short Measuring Stick

AN ARTICLE in a recent newspaper, published in a city with fine library service shows that the public does not yet altogether understand the library or indeed, any sort of public service, judged by the attitude of this same public toward paying for it.

No one can go further than the writer in acknowledging the idealism which belongs in library service particularly. No other occupation in the world goes beyond it in the power to make mankind happier, more really prosperous, better in every way, and in the personal returns to those who really serve. But at the same time, it should be stated and stated clearly that to reach the highest possibilities in it, good service, and no other should be tolerated for long, should be more fairly and adequately recompensed than it is at present.

But to return to the newspaper article. It is stated there that inasmuch as the statistics show that nearly every demand on the library is met, it must be, that a certain kind of service which the library had been wanting to take up for sometime but had felt it could

not do so without more help and more money, could now be undertaken since the other library service had reached the limit of growth. The library, therefore, "to grow further without more expense for its extension should grow from within by furnishing the service called for."

"For the people, by the people?"

An effort to increase the appropriation for the purpose of increasing the staff and of paying salaries more nearly commensurate with service and conditions, failed not long since because of the lack of public interest and support of the library in question.

When one thinks of the large number of hangers-on in public service generally and sees the utter lack of effort in return for money received, one's idea of democracy as a governing power loses somewhat of its glory. Look at any form of public service outside of educational lines and see the waste of time, opportunity, money and material! One is forced almost to adopt the conclusions of the Widow Bedott, if indeed, one does not reiterate, "*O Tempora! O Mores!*"

Library Recruiting and the Colleges

A note from Mr Green, librarian and secretary of the faculty of the Meadville Theological school, in "The Letter Box" shows up again a glaring defect in the campaign for the use of books in the business of living. To carry out the military phase of the expression "recruiting," the higher institutions of learning are the most valuable strategic points of attack, have always been so, and yet there is the least at-

tention in planning to capture them by those in a position to do so of almost anything that is undertaken by them.

Considering the exigencies of the case and the amount of college material available, the results have not been satisfactory.

While one regrets to learn of the omission in such an institution as Vassar college, the inadvertence, if such it be, on the part of that college is not

unique. A while back, Wellesley college did the same thing. A dozen professions were named where the graduates of the college were doing good work. One entry said that Wellesley graduates were the "principals of some of the finest private schools in America." No mention was made at all of its graduates in the many kind of libraries, and nothing was said of the army of splendid Wellesley women who are principals, supervisors and fine teachers in the public schools. This gives some basis for the claim of Dallas Lore Sharp that there is a feeling of superiority on the part of privately endowed institutions in relation to the public, tax supported educational movements, which hinders the growth of real, long continued Americanism. Such a condition would certainly be deplorable.

When one looks around at other great seats of learning to find encouragement for the future, one finds little or nothing in college or university advocacy, but on the contrary, such jeremiads as Dr Butler's (P. L. 27:163), a story that tells more by what it does not say than by what it does.

It has been said many times, and it cannot be denied, that in many of the higher institutions of learning there is a great lack of "drawing power" on the part of the library department of the institutions as compared with other divisions in the same institutions. Fine professors of engineering, agriculture, chemistry, English, languages, present their subjects in such a way as to draw into their service students who have been attracted there largely by those who stand for those subjects.

Some librarians do attract some students but the number is negligible. It is not infrequent when talking with students about library work as a profession to receive very illuminating descriptions of those in charge of library departments and not indicative at all of a great desire to become co-workers.

Here is a phase of the problem in need of attention that is perhaps the crux of the whole matter. Making addresses which tell about the fine op-

portunities in library work to groups of librarians may help some, but not much. The matter must be attacked in the stronghold of the obstacles and the greatest responsibility lies in those who essay to be librarians at such crucial points.

The librarians in the field who know of the indifference of their own colleges to this subject are especially obligated to remove the stigma, for stigma it is.

Choosing A Career

An article in the *Washington Times* furnishes propaganda for the morale of librarians. K. C. B. who furnishes *Ye Town Gossip* for a number of papers thruout the country, answers a request for advice in a fashion that is interesting for library folk. The dilemma is stated as follows:

I am employed in a work that I like very much, that will earn me a living and that I will be happy in. My father thinks I have chosen wrongly and that I should be in business for myself, in another line in which I might grow wealthy. He is a wonderful father and I am perplexed. What shall I do?

K. C. B. answers:

If your father
Is a wonderful father
As most fathers are
I don't see why
You should be perplexed
For it seems to me
All you need to do
Is to tell him frankly
What you want to do
And have him pan you
For a little while
And then forget it
And even at that
He may be right
And you all wrong
But from what you say
I'd make a guess
It's the other way
I once knew a father
Who had two sons
And one worked in a library
For a little salary
And was very happy
And the other son

Went into business
 And grew quite wealthy
 And married a girl
 Whose love for his money
 Was very much greater
 Than her love for him
 And he built a big home
 And had three cars
 And was very unhappy
 And his very good father
 Would brag about him
 And how well he'd done
 And would never mention
 The other son
 Who worked in the library
 And was very happy
 And the trouble is
 That most of us
 Just measure success
 In dollars and cents

Find It In Books:

At a meeting of the National Association of Book Publishers in New York recently, the Hon Frank A. Vanderlip is quoted as saying:

The thing that the young business man should clearly understand is that a well-directed course of systematic reading will be of value not so much in helping him better to do the work he has in hand as in preparing him to do much more important work. The young bank clerk, whose duties are simple and routine, may ask what good it will do him to know the history and provisions of the national banking law. It will do him very little good if he intends always to be a bank clerk; it may do him a great deal of good if he hopes to be a bank officer. Generally speaking, he should read along lines which will give him knowledge that his superiors ought to have, and this will mean that he is fitting himself for better things.

If his career is in mercantile lines, he should seek the fullest information regarding his particular line of business. The shoe salesman who will specialize his reading upon leather and leatherworking, who will learn about the different processes of tanning and the different methods of manufacture, will not only be a better judge of the goods he is handling, but will be better able to sell them. The bank clerk who will master the history of the development of the banking system may not see the application of that knowledge to his daily task, but if opportunity some time knocks at his door he will be much better prepared to accept the burden of greater responsibilities and wider usefulness.

What Librarians Read

The genius who presides over the evening reference desk undertook to collect the infantile reading of the general reference staff. He wrote the following poem (?) with the added words, "What did *you* read? Please add your poem, and have it contain the truth and nothing but the truth."

When I was but a little boy, too young
 to run and play,
 I used to read the *Bibliotheca Sacra* night
 and day.

Following are the "truthful contributions of the rest of the division staff:

- 1 When I was but a little girl, too young
 to run and play,
 I used to read, but not by night, "Martha
 by-the-day."
- 2 Always when I was young and small
 and gay,
 I read "How to live on 24 hours a day."
- 3 Though I am but a little girl
 I cannot run and play,
 For I read the almanac by night,
 The *Reader's Guide* by day.
- 4 When I was small and frisky,
 Too young for school debates,
 I read the Patent specifications
 Of these United States.
- 5 When I was but a tiny tot
 And had to stay at home
 While all my little friends
 Might to a party roam,
 Altho my heart was heavy,
 I smiled and read it thru—
 The *Encyclopedia Britannica*,
 Pray, what did *you* do?
- 6 When I was but a little girl,
 About the age of three
 I read big books quite all the time
 On Archaeologiee.
- 7 When I was but a little girl,
 Too young to run and play,
 I used to read the HARVARD CLAS-
 SICS
 Always, night and day.
- 8 When I was young, and out to play my
 friends went tripping,
 I stayed within, reading newspapers and
 clipping.

Everyone will agree that this infantile reading of the staff has eminently fitted them to be in a Central reference division—*The Library Log*.

Big Peter! A new book by Archibald Marshall!!

George B. Meleney

The passing into the Great Beyond of George B. Meleney takes another of the group thru whom the library circles of the Middle-West particularly, reached the idealism and understanding that started and grew so wonderfully among them in the period of 1893 and the following decade and a half. Such leaders of the profession then as Dr W. F. Poole, E. S. Willcox, John Cotton Dana, Theresa West, Katharine L. Sharp, Henry M. Utley, F. M. Crunden and others saw in the far-reaching vision and practical business ideas of Mr Meleney, possibilities in that work which they had not realized so fully before. In his office in the Library Bureau on Franklin street was held many a conference with librarians from which valuable and effective plans for library development were first evolved. He gave support, both personal and financial, to every movement for the betterment of library service that started in those days. One of them was the idea of starting a "Western library journal," a long cherished plan of the A. L. A. members of that region. When it seemed about to be dropped by the originators, Mr Meleney came forward and as a part of his own contribution, undertook the work which resulted in the establishment of **PUBLIC LIBRARIES**. His fine devotion in that has been commented on before in these pages (P. L. 12:12). He helped develop the state library associations in all the surrounding states, attended the meetings, served in official capacity, more than gave liberally of his means and was always a safe and wise counselor on any library problem that was brought to him.

Mr Meleney was a rare man, with the New England conservatism softened into modesty, sensitive to every wind of feeling that touched him. Absolutely honest and loyal in every relation, he gave full measure of courage and hope to those who appealed to his sympathy. He had a quiet way of eliminating from his mind those who had

betrayed his trust and no rancor or ill-will tinged the silence of oblivion to which he condemned unpleasant things.

Many, who as young librarians, owed much to his friendly help of many kinds, will now, in the heyday of their professional career, remember, and for the moment, at least, pay tribute to his memory.

... and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, This is a man.

* * * * *

Dr Ida M. Clarke, for many years a member of the board of trustees of the Public library of Youngstown, Ohio, died suddenly, March 3 at Atlantic City where she had gone to recuperate. Dr Clarke will be sadly missed by Youngstown library interests. Her devotion to and service for the institution can scarcely be estimated. She served as president of the board from 1901 and was well known among active trustees in Ohio. In her will, Dr Clarke bequeathed \$10,000 to the library, to be used by the library board as it sees fit.

* * * * *

Dr Paul Schwenke, formerly first director of the Prussian state library (the former Royal library of Berlin), and for many years editor of the *Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen*, died quite suddenly on December 19, 1921, in his sixty-ninth year.

Dr Schwenke was one of the best known librarians of Germany, a scholar of high attainments, making extensive researches in the history of printing, and also an efficient administrator, interested in the development of library economy.

He made two visits to the United States and those who had the pleasure of meeting him on these occasions will regret the loss of a very pleasant acquaintance as well as of an esteemed colleague.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts,
not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.

A New Movement

In February, the Staff association of the New York public library, as a result of a request on the part of the Director for suggestions, prepared a memorial, setting out plans that would seem, in a measure, to be beneficial to the library service if they were carried out.

Particular emphasis was placed on the book situation, calling attention to the scarcity of material and the wholly inadequate appropriation made by the city for new books. The staff called attention to the fact that an intelligent public was constantly questioning the why and wherefore of conditions in the scarcity of material, and the former felt that the public should be informed regarding resources and limitations, suggesting as a measure, posters illustrating graphically the increase in book use and the decrease in the book stock and book money within the last few years.

The suggestion was made that the library inaugurate a book drive, probably about the first of May, with one day on which nothing but money would be accepted. It was felt that this would stimulate the feeling of responsibility towards the library and would inform the public of municipal obligations without criticising them. Attention was called to the financial support of drives in other cities and also to a quotation from Mr C. H. Milam, secretary of the A. L. A. in which he commended such a movement.

The memorial stated that investigation had shown that a paid duplicate collection of recent books would not, in any way, incur condemnation on the part of the public nor of those concerns engaged in like business. Therefore, the staff recommended the adoption of such a movement.

It was also suggested, in order to make books available to the greatest number of children, greater restriction should be placed upon the frequency

with which children may borrow books for home use.

A publicity department, in charge of a full time publicity expert, established by the library was suggested. (This idea did not receive unanimous approval.) An information service at the Fifth Avenue entrance was strongly urged. Another suggestion was, that while general reference service was due the general public, the special work and endeavor necessitated by requests from business and professional men might well be covered by a charge, as such work requires especially prepared workers and preference should be given to members of the regular staff who might wish to work on their own time in the same way as docents are supplied by museums.

Several other minor suggestions were made for improving the service. A special appeal was made in behalf of the staff members who had given to the institution their best years in the prime of life. In closing the appeal, a recommendation was made for a retirement system and for extended vacations after long periods of service, with salary.

This is probably the first time that a staff has united in direct expression of its opinion to its board of trustees. It might be taken as an indication of the spirit of the times which is evolving representation of workers' opinions on boards of management. There does not seem to be any reason why the day will not come when library workers will be represented on boards of management in libraries as well as in business and industry. There need be no loss of professional prestige in so doing, but rather it will furnish a demonstration of professional calibre when library workers are able to take an objective view of the work and their relation to it. It is a demonstration of democratic principles and that initiative which all good libraries are seeking to foster thruout the rank and file of the staff.

This presentation of the staff shows not the slightest hint of desire to usurp authority or place, and the trustees of a large institution undoubtedly would feel under obligation for such a source of information as is included in the memorial. The trustees have not made a response to the address thus far, but at least they have become aware that the staff is "articulate" in regard to conditions.

The Aftermath of Library Addresses

At a meeting of the Special Libraries association in Boston, February 27, a very excellent paper on "Getting the most out of associations" was presented by George Winthrop Lee.

The theme of Mr Lee's address was the value of more follow-up for the proceedings of library associations. He suggested that those presenting papers be induced to bring out in standard form the different practices and principles discussed and then that a handbook be compiled from their contributions. He cited different addresses, using his favorite word, "sponsor" and suggested that one of those present might be "sponsor" for getting material; another could recommend form and color schemes in libraries and another could advise on the filing of clippings, loose leaves and pamphlets; another could advise on map filing and the care of refractory material; another could give subject cataloging information sources; another the cataloging of legislative reference material; another could present the meaning of commercial research; another could tell of ways of publicity that interest the public. These and a number of other contributions equally as important would form a handbook whose success would be amply guaranteed.

Mr Lee regretted that, for some reason or other, nothing seems to have been done about this beyond publishing suggested papers in full or in abstract. "One is made fairly dizzy by the lack of climax," and a handbook compiled from contributions would be

very valuable for reference purposes especially if it had an index or a table of contents. He spoke of the number of specialists, each excelling in the day's work and perfectly competent to treat the subjects they presented.

The Dana idea of submitting papers in advance which allowed their being presented in outline and discussed at the sessions would be fine, but it does not warrant leaving the other thing undone—the reading of inspired papers which it would seem almost a sacrilege to discuss. There should be papers to "exhort as well as papers to transact, for the audience has a right as well as duty, and some come to receive and need to receive, and others come to give and need to give." The main question is "How shall we reap a lasting benefit from these papers, how shall we follow up things presented?" To conserve the ideas, both for the benefit of those who are present and for those who are unable to be present, is of first importance.

We know that as librarians we are keepers of the house of knowledge, and that we are in a position to emphasize in this direction or that. As agents of the world of commerce may we command its respect, which would be revealed in higher salaries; as agents of the world of science may we command its respect, which would be revealed in awards of honor. We know of two librarians who hold such command; Mr Carlos C. Houghton, now on the road to business captaincy; Miss Theodora Kimball, now on the way to be saluted as "Professor."

Mr Lee concluded by repeating the need of more follow-up, either by committees now in existence or committees to be appointed for the purpose. There is need of co-ordinating various interests and subjects discussed. This will make the association of more and more tangible value.

The thirst to know and understand

A large and liberal discontent,

These are the goods in life's rich hand,

The things that are more excellent.

Recruiting For Librarianship*

So every profession offers two phases, one which provides a definite routine and technique, affording daily satisfaction in accomplishment and the exercise of skill, the other which reveals potentialities. Surely the library profession offers both a satisfying day's work and a great future toward which to work and sacrifice. Law and medicine and the other professions do not excel us in this! What is our future? What is our large appeal? Have you thought far enough to see it clearly and to tell others of it convincingly?

What are you individually doing to encourage others to enter the work—to attract candidates to undertake its training? As a resident of a county—will you help in recruiting its quota? As a city dweller, can you not be influencing those who are growing up, to begin to plan for their future in library work, beginning with those sufficiently mature to start your recruiting for next year, one for every city? You library school graduates, what about your quota? What about loyalty to one's profession? Are you paying your debt to the profession from which you are receiving "countenance and profit?" and which because you believe in it, you wish should increase in service and power.

Recruiting means that steadily we must keep ourselves informed of the affairs of library work. We should study the demands of the hour upon the libraries, and know the extending outreach and problems; to the end that we may be ready to meet the questions of those who are trying to decide upon a life calling, or may ourselves offer sound arguments to those who need guidance.

In our present quarters we should have a registration of not less than 35 every year; are there not enough

young men and women in the state to fill our school room to capacity?

In the sixteen years of the school, 190 students have registered from Wisconsin, an average of twelve each year. Eighty residents of Wisconsin have been drawn to other library schools; 16 to the New York State library school in Albany, 35 to the library school of the University of Illinois, 13 to Pratt Institute, 10 to the Carnegie training school for children's librarians, 2 to the library school of the New York public library, 3 to Simmons college, one to Western Reserve. Of these 42 entered upon library training before the Wisconsin school was founded. So from the time of the opening of the first school in 1887 Wisconsin has displayed an interest in library work, and a desire to share in its progress. But only 270 trained for the work in thirty-four years, the span of a generation! As a total of our population the percentage is too infinitesimal to name.

There is no fear of unemployment. There never have been as many library workers as vacant positions, and it will be long before that day comes. The graduate of a library school always has the school as a background since it serves as a bureau of exchange between libraries and students. It places the graduate in the first position on leaving school, so there are no years of struggle to establish a practice as the doctor and lawyer meet; it moves the worker on to other positions by way of promotion, or for another phase of the work, or provides recommendations on the request of those applying for openings on their own initiative, or connects with temporary work to meet an emergency, or endeavors to aid in whatever is wanted within reason.

Go yourself to the schools of your locality, for here is excellent recruiting ground, and talk to the pupils, and the teachers, too, about the work, always emphasizing the advantage of college preparation for the needs of an advancing profession, and for promotion in it.

*Extracts from an address of Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, preceptor of the Wisconsin library school before the annual meeting of the Wisconsin library association, October, 1921.

Explain how their credits can be arranged for college and library work as a joint course leading to the bachelor of arts degree in several of the library schools, what foreign languages are advised, and what other subjects are most useful in library work.

The long years of study and hospital internship required of the doctor, the long legal preparation and stiff bar examination of the lawyer can be used by way of illustrating professional preparation, our own being neither so long nor expensive.

Miss Hazeltine, in the December number of the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* makes reference to some printed material useful in recruiting. It includes the following: Why be a librarian?—*Bulletin* of the Public library, Grand Rapids, Mich. Are you seeking a vocation—Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh; How library workers are trained—*Library Service*, Detroit; Library professional schools—*Bulletin* of the University of Washington; A worth while vocation—Western Reserve library school, and "I make a bid," by Annie A. Pollard of the Grand Rapids public library in P.L.26:126.

Examples of Changed Titles

Supplied by catalog department, Brooklyn public library.

Batten, Mortimer H. Habits and characters of various wild animals. N.Y.Stokes, 1921.

English edition pub. under title Habits and characters of British wild animals.

Corbin, Thomas W. Marvels of mechanical invention; an interesting account in non-technical language of modern mechanical inventions. Phil.Lippincott, 1922.

The contents of this volume have been taken from Mr T. W. Corbin's larger book entitled Mechanical inventions of today. Publisher's note.

Croce, Benedetto. Theory and history of historiography; trans. from the Italian by Douglas Ainslie. Lond.Harrap, 1921.

Same book pub. under title History, its theory and practice.

Gibbs, Sir Philip Hamilton. Now it can be told. N.Y.Harper, 1920.

London edition (W. Heinemann) has title: Realities of war.

Hope, Laurence, (pseud. of Mrs A. F. (C.) Nicolson), comp.&tr. India's love lyrics. N.Y.Lane, (1902).

Appeared simultaneously with the London ed. entitled The Garden of Kama, and other love lyrics from India, arranged in verse by Laurence Hope.

McVey, Frank Le Rond. Railroad transportation. N.Y.Sullivan, c1914.

Later pub. under title Railway transportation. Chic.Lincoln institute of business, c1921.

Melville, Herman. Israel Potter, his fifty years of exile. N.Y.Putnam, 1855.

A later edition has title, The refugee.

Merrick, Leonard. Cynthia. N.Y.Dutton, c1912-19.

First pub. in 1897 under title A daughter of the Philistines.

Scott, G. Firth. Daring deeds of polar explorers; true stories of the bravery, resource, endurance and adventures of explorers at the poles. Phil.Lippincott, 1922.

The contents of this book have been drawn from Mr Firth Scott's larger ... volume entitled The Romance of polar exploration.

Verrill, Alpheus Hyatt. Amateur carpenter. N.Y.Dodd, 1915.

Later pub. under title The boys' book of carpentry. N.Y.Dodd, 1922c15.

Ward, Mrs Mary Augusta (Arnold). Lady Merton, colonist. N.Y.Doubleday, 1910.

Same book pub. under title Canadian born.

Wheeler, Harold Felix Baker. Napoleon, 1769-1821. Lond.Harrap, 1921.

First pub. under title The story of Napoleon.

Whitworth, Ruth Hoadley, comp. Indoor games and amusements; collected by Ruth Blakely, pseud. c1915.

Same book pub. under title Indoor games for awkward moments.

Young, Filson. With Beatty in the North sea. Bost.Little, 1921.

Same book pub. under title With the battle cruisers.

Ginn & Company call attention to the fact, that the entry, Brownlee's Elementary principles of chemistry, under "Examples of changed titles," is not published by that firm. Reference to the Brooklyn public library brings the correction, with apologies, that the book is published by Allyn & Bacon, c'21, Bost., N. Y., etc.

Vigorous and Fruitful Lives

Adams, John. Familiar letters of John Adams and his wife, Abigail Adams during the revolution. 1876.

A valuable picture of the stress of revolutionary times as withstood by this sturdy patriot and his wife.

Choate, Joseph Hodges. Life of Joseph Hodges Choate, by E. S. Martin. 1920.

Has charm as the revelation of a vigorous personality and value as source material on American affairs and foreign relations since the Civil War.

Franklin, Benjamin. Autobiography, comp. and ed. with notes by John Bigelow. 1909.

However well known or widely read, it pays re-reading as the record of the full and fruitful life of a man who did much for his country.

Grant, Ulysses Simpson. Personal memoirs. 1885-1886.

Grant's grandly simple record of his own life.

Hale, Edward Everett. Life and letters of Edward Everett Hale, ed. by E. E. Hale, jr. 1917.

It is good to have this biography of vivid and vivifying life. It will bring to the man thousands of readers who have known his books and who may wish to come, through this biography, into more direct touch with his personality.

Hay, John. Life and letters of John Hay, by W. R. Thayer. 1915.

Mr Thayer has given us a remarkable book on a man to whom all will concede unusual power, even those who can not follow Mr Howells in ranking him as the ablest statesman of his time.

Hoar, George Frisbie. Autobiography of seventy years. 1903.

The man is known by his works, of which this book is a worthy record.

Jefferson, Thomas. Life of Thomas Jefferson, by James Parton. 1874.

A book on Jefferson, his times and his principles, readable and duly appreciative of his legacy to his country.

Lincoln, Abraham. Abraham Lincoln, by Lord Charnwood. 3d ed. 1917.

Lord Charnwood has given us the most complete interpretation of Lincoln as yet produced and he has presented it in such artistic form that it may well become a classic.

Seward, William Henry. Life of William Henry Seward, by T. K. Lothrop. 1896.

It is recognized that Seward made mistakes; on the other hand, the loftiness of

Seward's purpose and the strength of his character are impressed upon the reader.

Washington, George. Seven ages of Washington, by Owen Wister. 1907.

... presents a singularly human and vivid picture of Washington at the various stages of his career.

White, Andrew Dickson. Autobiography. 1905.

These volumes . . . have a value for all his country men not surpassed by any American autobiography within our knowledge.—*March No., Detroit Library Service.*

Religious Week

Mrs J. R. McBurney of Cambridge, Ohio wrote to A. L. A. Headquarters, Chicago, that it was the intention of a group in the community to mark Religious week by presenting to the Public library a collection of religious books and asked the A. L. A. Headquarters to help select them.

In response to this request, the A. L. A. gave Mrs McBurney the following list of books:

Religious books

Brown, A. F. Book of saints and friendly beasts. Houghton, \$1.50.

Dana, Mrs R. H. Story of Jesus. Marshall Jones, \$16.50.

Hodges, George. Child's guide to the Bible. Doubleday, \$1.20.

Jewett, Sophie. God's troubadour. Crowell, \$2.

Olcott, F. J. Bible stories to read and tell. Houghton, \$3.

Smith, E. S., & Hazeltine, A. I. Christmas in legend and story. Lothrop, \$2.

Smith, N. A. Old, old tales from the old, old Book. Doubleday, \$1.75.

Steedman, Amy. In God's garden. Jacobs, \$2.50.

Stewart, Mary. Tell me a true story. Revell, \$1.75.

Tappan, E. M. An old, old story-book. Houghton, \$2.50.

For older children and grownups:

Betts, G. H. The new program of religious education. Abingdon press, 75c.

Cabot, Mrs E. (L.) Ethics for children. Houghton, \$2.

Cope, H. F. The school in the modern church. Doran, \$1.50.

Houghton, L. S. Telling Bible stories. New edition. Scribners, \$1.75.

Meredith, W. V. Pageantry and dramatics in religious education. Abingdon press, \$1.25.

Moulton, R. G., ed. The modern reader's Bible for schools: The Old Testament. Abridged edition. Macmillan, \$2.50.

Moulton, R. G., ed. The modern reader's Bible for schools: The New Testament. Macmillan, \$2.25.

Kent, C. F., & others, eds. The shorter Bible; the Old Testament. Scribner, \$2.

Kent, C. F., & others, eds. The shorter Bible; the New Testament. Scribner, \$1.25.

The Conservation of Library Books

In every active circulating library the constantly accumulating piles of books which need mending strike dismay to the heart of the librarian who realizes the amount of time required for this necessary reconstructive work. The profitable use of the time allotted for this purpose depends upon the training and judgment of the assistant to whom the task is assigned. The usual "extra" assistant, with only an outline knowledge of mending, will plough stolidly thru the mound of books, applying paste and mending paper impartially. The regular assistant alone realizes the problem which each individual book presents.

The regular assistant, who knows her bookstock and its circulation, will apply mending methods more intelligently, will give preference to those books which she knows are most in demand, and will estimate wisely the amount of time which should be devoted to each book. Her realization that "books are our stock which we wish to sell to the public and must therefore be kept in good condition," together with her knowledge of the requirements of her special community, enable her to mend with greater speed and discrimination. From the formidable pile her quick eye will soon discern the books which should be rebound, those which should be mended, and others which the librarian might discard.

Elaborate mending is not required in our branch system, as mutilated books are submitted to the judgment

and dexterous fingers of experts in our bindery. Branch assistants are expected to do only quick repair work, so that their books may be ready for demand. They are therefore instructed in the proper way to mend torn pages and maps, to insert the occasional loose leaf when the sewing is not broken, to make covers for certain pamphlet material, to stab and sew thru the covers of thin, inexpensive books instead of rebinding them, to strengthen the front joints of new books or broken joints where the sewing is very firm, to cover with vellum the frayed or torn backs of books which are otherwise strong, and to cleanse with vinegar and water, art gum, powdered pumice, or sandpaper, as the specific case requires.

These various mechanical processes may each be completed in from two to five minutes. It has not been considered desirable for the busy assistants in our branch system to undertake repairing of a more intricate nature requiring more time.

Structural repairing is not advocated for books which will eventually go to the bindery, all sewing and interior strengthening being confined to books which will never be rebound.

Classes are held at intervals in the Central library to train branch assistants in this work, and "The reason why" we mend a certain book in a given way with special materials is demonstrated by exhibits on mounts 19 x 24 showing actual processes.

The first mount displays samples of the materials and tools used in repairing.

The second mount shows various examples of page mending.

The third and fourth mounts show the type of books in "before and after stages" upon which the materials and tools were used.

The fifth mount, which shows "What one branch has done" in mending, has an encouraging and stimulating influence upon the new assistant.

The sixth mount shows the various stages thru which a book passes in process of ordinary commercial or edi-

tion binding, and the seventh mount shows the same type of book with overcast sewing and strong joint reinforcement.

The eighth mount is devoted to a display of materials used in the Boston public library bindery.

After studying the mounts, the assistant is ready for a practical demonstration of the various processes of repairing. Books have been collected which require page mending or inserting, joint bracing, stabbing and sewing, back covering or cleansing. A complete analysis of each book is made in order to develop the judgment of the repairer. The physical condition of the book is first examined, and the quality of the paper, its cost, date of accession, and its circulating or local value is discussed.

The transient or permanent value of certain scientific and technical books is also discussed and the question of whether such books should be rebound at once or repaired until worn out and then replaced by better or later editions is considered.

Individual interest is aroused and the assistants invariably return to their branches eager to try out these repairing methods on their own bookstock. A spirit of craftsmanship has been developed, and mending is no longer a prosaic process of slapping paste here and there, but a process in which the assistant takes a real interest. There is often a sense of personal triumph as some book is quickly strengthened for a waiting hand.

Fully as important as the repair work are the preventive measures adopted to minimize the necessity for reclamation.

Assistants are advised as to the proper care of books in the library itself, and the following suggestions are made:

Pile books carefully, with backs alternating, to prevent them from falling to the ground.

Carefully open new books before they are put into circulation.

Support front or back cover during processes of plating and stamping.

Never toss books from place to place.

Do not place heavy weights over the joints of new books.

Place books on trucks upright, never on the front edges.

Have proper book supports on shelves.

Protect books from heat and dampness.

Consideration for a book is emphasized, it should not be treated carelessly, but cared for as a unit of the library's resources.

In our preventive measures, special attention is directed to the coöperation of the children. In many localities there had been disturbing instances of malicious as well as thoughtless mutilation of juvenile books—during the war years especially a sense of destruction seemed to affect the children.

Attractive posters in water colors were prepared, whereon favorite characters in bookland—The Brownies, The Twins of various countries, The Goops, Clean Peter, The Sunbonnet Baby and the Overall Boy—all appeal in rhyme to the children to take better care of the library books. This poster exhibit is sent for two weeks to the locality where the need seems greatest, and during that period stress is laid upon clean hands and the care of books.

In some branches new juvenile books are kept in a special case and children who display clean hands and clean cards are given first choice of issue. A library assistant talks to the children at the branch story hour or in the local schools, telling how the book is made and endeavoring to instill a sense of civic responsibility, emphasizing the need of a safe place at home to keep the book, either a bureau drawer or high shelf, out of reach of the baby or the dog, and dwelling upon the increased cost of replacing soiled and damaged books. The support of the teachers is solicited, and the response has been most gratifying, for teachers as well as the children have become interested in the posters and in several instances have made the subject a matter of class study in civics and composition. One branch custodian writes:

Two classes of the eighth grade of the Harvard school made posters from their

own ideas on the better care of books, and 20 of these posters were selected to be hung in the children's room of the branch. The little ones were very proud of their big brothers' and sisters' work and some of the parents and teachers came to see them. There was a great improvement in the hands and books that passed the desk while the posters were on exhibition.

When the posters were sent to one of our most important foreign sections where strenuous use made the life of a book very short, the sympathetic librarian entered whole-heartedly into the campaign. Recently she wrote:

Here, where our children have an inborn craving for beauty, and a tendency to obey thru interest rather than fear, we stressed in our talks the wonder and beauty of a printed book. We showed pictures of the monks illuminating letters, the warriors bearing books in jeweled cases into battle on the Irish plains, the miracle of printing and paper-making. We showed beautiful copies of books and the same titles worn and mutilated. The teachers were very helpful, and at their suggestion compositions on the care of books were written by the children, which showed a most comprehensive grasp of the idea. The following are some quotations from these compositions:

"When a person owns a gem of any kind he naturally guards it with the utmost care. Why then do people maltreat such precious things as books?"

"It has taken some people almost a lifetime to make a book, but only one day for some baby's mischievous hand to destroy it."

These expressions of a year ago are bearing fruit today. New books stay clean much longer, books with loose pages are brought to us and there is real sorrow over a "broke" book. Recently, when asked for mutilated books, I could find none that were more than pencil-marked. And so the campaign has saved us money and annoyance besides improving the appearance of the shelves.

As books grow higher in price and poorer in construction the question of book purchase and maintenance becomes a vital one. To protect and prolong the life of our books is now, more than ever, an economic necessity.

To summarize, our aim has been:

1. To familiarize assistants with the construction of a book and to train them as to the best methods and materials to be used in mending.

2. To encourage a knowledge of their bookstock and to develop a sense

of initiative in dealing with each individual problem according to the physical condition and circulating value of each book.

3. To awaken the interest and civic responsibility of the book borrowers, notably children, towards better care of the library books.

MARION A. MCCARTHY,
Supervisor, Binding for the branches,
Public library, Boston, Mass.

Coöperation in Americanization

The Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, the Board of Education and the Carnegie library are operating together in what was once the bar room of a hotel. The district is known to Pittsburghers as "the strip" and has been surveyed and studied by the various social agencies of the city, but little has been done to make it a better place to live in. There are various foreign nationalities, but the Poles are in the majority. The Americanization committee of the Chamber of Commerce rented part of the former hotel, now a lodging house, and its activities are conducted under the name "Free Information center and Service bureau of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce." This Service bureau aims to be of practical assistance to the new American in every possible way: in giving helpful information or directing him to the best place for it, in helping in the present hard hunt for a job, in making out his citizenship papers and so forth. The Board of Education furnishes a teacher for English classes which are held daily. Clubs are also a part of the bureau's activities.

The library has its quarters in the former bar room, a large, light, attractive room with entrance directly from the street. The two low windows are excellent for publicity and are used for displays of books, magazines and posters. The library hours are from 3 to 9 p. m. daily, except Sundays. For the present the library is for those 14 and over. The younger children have

access to a school station which is open one afternoon a week.

The Service bureau and library were opened on July 4, 1921, with special exercises and began regular work the following day. The circulation increased from 524 the first month to 1760 in January. There are about 1500 books in the collection and special requests are supplied from the Central library. While the use of the library has been encouraging, the spontaneous comments from our library borrowers make us feel that it is eminently worth while. One reader said to the assistant, "It is a great thing to have this library opened when times are so bad. Do you know that Mr X has not been drunk for weeks—he spends his time reading now. Before he had no place to go."

An extremely intelligent Polish woman, who keeps a lodging house, said there was a great difference in the number of young men lounging on the street corners of the neighborhood. A foreign social worker among the boys spoke of the enjoyment of his club boys in the library books.

For some time the library has been most anxious to give service to this part of the city, the nearest branch is over a mile away, but could not do it alone on its present budget. The Chamber of Commerce has been extremely generous in its coöperation and the combination of forces has proved to be mutually helpful.

* * * * *

The Forum for March contains an article on Libraries and Americanization by Ralph H. Bevan of Providence, R. I. Mr Bevan is evidently a very firm believer in the power of the printed page and its dissemination as carried on by the public library. (See P.L.26:461).

He emphasizes in *The Forum* some of the arguments which he used in his first article, but of course makes the application more general as he is addressing a more diverse reading public. Some of the extracts which are especially interesting to librarians are:

The confusion of Americanization with the teaching of English, according to Professor Miller of Oberlin college, has brought lasting evils more serious than ignorance of English. Very many, if not most, of our immigrants have sought refuge here from attempts to suppress national individuality—especially language. They have an almost religious devotion to their native tongues. For their languages their peoples have often struggled even unto death. Immigrants are unreasonably suspicious and antagonistic as to Americanization identified with the learning of English. It reminds them of European tyrannies. Americanization, moreover, which implies the inferiority of foreign literatures and cultures, besides strengthening suspicions that should be disarmed, encourages disrespect of foreign parents. It undermines their authority—their ability to bring up their children as law-abiding citizens.

The overshadowing need for uplift and Americanization cannot be met in the home. Where such a need exists, it is because of the unfitness of the home itself, to which indeed the need belongs. Textbooks and schools can be improved as means to liberal Americanism. But school hours are filled with subjects already in the curriculum and reasonably claiming a place there. It is the libraries that have the child's free, spontaneous time at their disposal. Theirs is a grand opportunity to put the nation incalculably in their debt. They have the chance properly to fashion its character at its most plastic stage!

Then there is the improvement of adult immigrants. Here our dependence on far-sighted libraries would seem even more complete. Are we to be saved from bar rooms which teach contempt for law—which are even more demoralizing than those which merely ruined men? Are we to be secure from an anarchistic explosion for us at least many times more calamitous than the great war? And if so, to whom shall we owe these immeasur-

able benefits more than to enlightened libraries? The veriest tyro can see it.

If librarians and others grappling with the very important problem of Americanization find its knotty complexities and dilemmas disheartening, they may, perhaps, brace themselves with the thought that nothing worth while is easily achieved. And the travail of intelligent struggle measures the greatness of its probable fruits. Americanization workers are tackling, as localized in the United States, most of the problems of the human race. There may be legitimate inspiration in the realization that one is evolving workable principles of tolerance and sympathy in the application of which the demoralized world may find salvation from its dilemmas.

The world has invested billions in battleships. These may presently be rendered worthless by improved bombing planes and submarines. Under existing circumstances it is cheering to remind ourselves that there have been philanthropists wise enough to endow libraries. These are for the building of a national character and far-sighted Americanism that will make for world peace and co-operation.

Mr Bevan, in reviewing the various activities in various libraries, pays a fine tribute to the zeal and ingenuity of the Providence library in attracting children to the use of books and to the earnestness and effectiveness of library service when applied in making intelligent Americans. "Our libraries' opportunity to extend . . . their Americanization service seems limited only by the resources available."

The Legislative Library

An editorial which appeared in a Milwaukee paper on the occasion of the appointment of E. E. Witte as head of the legislative reference library at Madison is full of wisdom:

It is doubtful whether any position at the capital has a more important bearing on the work of the legislature. The reference library can serve a very useful purpose, or it can be the source

of considerable mischief, depending upon the attitude of the men at the head of it.

It is not within the province of that department, or those who direct its work, to initiate legislation or attempt to influence questions of public policy. These responsibilities rest with the administration and the law makers themselves. They should be free to meet them in their own way without the interference of any department within the state government itself, and over which the voters have no control.

The legislative reference library is most helpful as a source of information and a place where legislators can go to have bills drawn. In this respect it has been of marked value, not only to senators and assemblymen, but to governors. For example, the administration can turn to the library for data dealing with some new form of legislation which has been tried in other states and may seem applicable here. If the subject matter is entirely new in this country it may have been tried out in Europe—the library is in a position to furnish information covering this point.

Detailed work of drawing a bill is no simple matter, it is particularly complex and difficult when the measure deals with existing statutes and sections thereof, sometimes repealing much that is old and creating much that is new. It is no reflection upon the intelligence of the average law maker to say he needs assistance in this direction. The reference library serves a very useful purpose in this.

Bills carefully and accurately drawn before their introduction in either house save time for the legislature and the executive department, and finally the Supreme court. A reference department which keeps within the functions for which it was created is truly helpful, but one that attempts to initiate legislation or to send the staff off into a field of experimentation at the expense of the taxpayers, would soon draw sharp public criticism.—Milwaukee *Sentinel*.

Music Week in Pittsburgh, Pa.

An opportunity to cater to a ready-made market with publicity that was, from the facts of the case, practically "sure-fire," recently presented itself to the Pittsburgh public library.

A questionnaire sent to several hundred libraries by the Bureau of Education at Washington showed the musical collection of the Pittsburgh library to rank among the first twelve in this country. To bring the facts of the size and extent of the collection to the particular people interested and these people to the books, a "Music Week" was instituted on the following plan:

The date was chosen so as to "catch" the biggest meetings of the year of the city's two largest musical organizations. At these meetings appeared effective posters announcing a music exhibit at the library and the slogan "The library lends music"; a generous allowance of leaflets and a "four-minute" man, the superintendent of music in the public schools and the city organist volunteered, respectively; their popularity as men and their standing as musicians were invaluable "boosts" to the library. A mailing-list of 1,200 covered these organizations again and filled up all gaps left in the profession. Meanwhile posters and leaflets were sent to all city high-schools, all branch libraries and three large institutions offering music courses. The Pittsburgh Musical institute enclosed leaflets with their second semester statements to 1,000 pupils and distributed another 1000 to "casuals." Every evening paper, the Saturday preceding the exhibit, carried an announcement and every Sunday paper an article by the music critic in his *Music Notes*, a feature story by a special writer or a "personal" in the form of a letter to the editor from a particularly well known musician. The foreign dailies and weeklies, school and college journals, "society" and district publications were covered by 40 special articles.

The exhibit was held in the club room of the central library. Its main body was, of course, the scores and books about music in the loan collection. About 30 local composers of rank loaned manuscript of published and unpublished work, such names as Ethelbert Nevin and Victor Herbert, drawing much attention to this feature. The museum department of the Carnegie institute and several private owners loaned a few rare instruments, "illuminated" antiphonies, etc.; charming prints from the department of fine arts of the Carnegie institute and the city's best art-dealer, plants from the city hot-houses and an art-gallery system of lighting gave it color and effectiveness. The members of the staff in charge made particular efforts to engage in conversation "all comers" so disposed, put reservations immediately on books desired. Quite a business sprang up between the exhibit room and the reference and catalog departments: comments and questions arising from this "business" brought out strong and weak points of the present collection and method of handling and improvements to be made.

The amount of time and money expended by the library was small; the attendance was larger than at any previous exhibit the Pittsburgh library has held. The real gain is the fact that the musicians of Pittsburgh as a body now really know the resources of their library in their own field and are actively interested in its maintenance.

All of which demonstrates the economy and value to a public library of specific appeal and aggressive approach to organized groups in the community.

P.

Special Libraries has adopted a sticker which the officers are to use on their stationery. The idea originated with Adelaide R. Hasse, editor-in-chief of *Special Libraries* and it is conveyed on a blue sticker bearing the following inscription:

To make facts work
Special Libraries Association
That is our business

American Library Association

Secretary Milam reports that an unusually heavy registration has already been made for the A. L. A. convention in Detroit. Approximately 550 persons have said they were going.

In a large library within a night's ride of Detroit, at a recent meeting of department heads and first assistants, 14 out of 19 had made reservations. Everybody will be permitted and encouraged to attend who can be spared from the library during the days of the conference. A portion of the next staff meeting will be devoted to the discussion of the conference, its plans and program, the official nominees, etc.

Two other large libraries report that every member of the staff will be in attendance at some of the sessions at the Detroit conference.

The Central, Southeastern and Grand Trunk Lines have granted fare and one-half for round trip on Identification certificate, applicable for members of the A. L. A. and dependent members of their families only. Tickets will be on sale from June 22 to 28 inclusive, to be validated at Detroit by agents at the regular ticket offices of the lines over which tickets read into Detroit, from June 26 to July 11 inclusive. When validated, tickets will be good for return, leaving on any day within final limit. Passengers must, however, reach original starting point not later than midnight of July 11. Identification certificates will be supplied from A. L. A. Headquarters on request.

The new by-laws of the A. L. A. omit the provision of the old by-laws that seems to have been a good one, namely the consent of a member to be nominated before using his name publicly. This has resulted in some withdrawals on the part of persons whose names were announced in the Nominating committee's report. The changes and new nominations are as follows:

For president: C. F. D. Belden; An-

drew Keogh, Declined; Replaced by George H. Locke, chief librarian, Public library, Toronto, Ontario; George B. Utley librarian, Newberry library, Chicago.

For vice-president: George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut.

For treasurer: Louise B. Krause, Declined; Replaced by Julia E. Elliott, Director, The Indexers, Chicago.

Trustees of the Endowment Fund: W. T. Porter, Cincinnati, Charles E. Schick, Chicago, E. W. Sheldon, New York.

A change has been made in the German book trade. A group of countries, which includes the United States, have, for a year, been charged twice the domestic prices on publications issued since 1900. Under the law now adopted, publishers are required to enroll in one of two classes; the first will add 100 per cent on American orders and the second 200 per cent. Most publishers have chosen the latter. If no choice is made, the cheaper class is prescribed.

There are several reasons for this movement, the most important one, the depreciation of money. The paper mark has fallen below one-half cent. Another purpose is to discourage irregular pricing abroad. Now a change in prices can only be made by the consent of the government. The number of those adopting fixed prices has increased, particularly in the sphere of science. Periodicals may be exempt at the publisher's pleasure, also a volume whose domestic price is above M300. No law governs school books and antiquaria.

The book section of the Fordney tariff bill has been rewritten. The understanding is that the A. L. A. contention has been allowed. Only English books published within 20 years and new bindings of old books are omitted from the free list.

The copyright bill has not yet been introduced. No enactment is expected at this session.

The St. Louis organization of local A. L. A. members held a meeting on February 17, by invitation of Hon Frederick W. Lehmann, at his residence. Mr Lehmann has a large and interesting collection of books covering every subject, many rare volumes and numerous ones with beautiful bindings. He gave an interesting talk on bookish subjects, illustrating it with some of the gems of his collection. The visitors were allowed to look at his rarities, and altogether, the occasion was an enjoyable one. Refreshments were served and about 45 members were in attendance. Miss Katharine T. Moody, reference librarian of the Public library, was in charge of the evening.

An Interesting Questionnaire

The Library Workers association has sent out two questionnaires, one to the heads of library schools and others interested in training, and the second to representative libraries in the country.

The object of the questionnaire for the library schools is to get an expression of opinion as to the possibilities of a system of credits that might be acquired at different times, and also asking for an opinion of a number of plans for making it possible for the prospective librarian to cover the work to the satisfaction of all concerned. The question is also raised as to whether the schools believe that such a plan would lower the standards. An important point was raised as to providing for instruction for a group that would fit students for definite work in one line, cataloging, research work and bibliography, for such as could not qualify for executives and, therefore, would not need or desire to have a well rounded library training.

The questionnaire for libraries covered a number of points, but the most important was in regard to credits that will be given for gain in library efficiency by "working up" in libraries and asking if there is a reason why libraries

cannot or should not train their assistants in the same manner as commercial concerns.

Miss Marian C. Manley, secretary, Public library, Sioux City, Iowa, will be very glad to receive communications from any who are interested in these problems.

New York Special Libraries Meeting

The February dinner of the New York Special Libraries association was an unusually enjoyable affair, held in the beautiful assembly room of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company building.

The announcement that the Metropolitan Life library which had recently moved into commodious, new quarters, was to be open for inspection, and that Dr Lee K. Frankel, vice-president and Mr J. C. Kavanagh, third vice-president of the company, were to speak, attracted one of the largest groups of librarians which have attended the meetings this year.

Dr Frankel gave an instructive talk on the activities of his organization in "health education," especially among foreigners who come to our shores, telling us of the delightful publications which the Metropolitan issues, the preparation, make-up, distribution among the homes of workmen, and finally the results in better health, living conditions, and a lower death rate. Altogether it was an illuminating picture of one phase of the work of this great insurance company.

Mr Kavanagh devoted his time to a discussion of his opinion of what a business library should do for the business man and what the business librarian should do to sell her services. It gave us all much food for thought and permitted us to see ourselves thru the eyes of those whom we serve. Library salesmanship was the key-note of the address and the point excellently given that librarians, like workers in all fields, must sell their commodity, information, if they are to be successful.

Carlos Houghton, vice-president of the New York Special Libraries association told briefly of a recent gathering of members of the Publicity groups of the Boston and New York Special Libraries associations and their plan to carry on a combined publicity campaign.

The visit to the library was a real delight. Miss Cox, librarian, and her assistants, generously answered the multitude of questions put to them and made the inspection one of real value and pleasure.

ELSIE LOUISE BOECHTOLD,
Secretary-treasurer.

A Librarian in Russia

A recent letter was received from A. V. Babine, formerly librarian of the University of Indiana and at other times connected with the Library of Congress, Cornell university library and with the University of California. Mr Babine is in Russia, Krapionaia 63, Saratoff, and may be reached thru the American Relief Administration. He had many friends in the A. L. A. who will be glad to hear of his location.

Mr Babine does not say he is in need but does say that the need about him is very great and that many who never knew what need was are now glad to get food parcels thru the A. R. A.

An Armenian Library

A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* sent some interesting news to that paper with regard to library matters. He writes:

Erivan, Armenia, February 10.—The American library here has just celebrated the installation of its twenty thousandth book. Founded a year ago by the Near East Relief, the library hopes to be the means of preserving thousands of old manuscripts and volumes of ancient lore representing hundreds of years of Armenian culture and study which otherwise would be lost in the political disorganization of the present.

The books gathered from scores of Armenian towns were searched out in their hiding places by Armenian scholars and

either given by their owners or bought for small gifts of clothing. The entire library represents an American investment of less than \$4,000.

The city of Erivan now has a distinctly American appearance. The American flag flies from no less than thirty buildings occupied by the Near East Relief. Bolshevik military bands play the Star-Spangled Banner as part of their daily program, this being the only foreign national anthem which receives recognition.

Library Vision

Mr George G. Whitworth, secretary of the Board of Library commissioners, gave a very interesting resumé of the history of the Public library, Grand Rapids, Mich., at the recent celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its opening. The various special collections, the general appeal to classes of citizens, the work that has been done and the work that remains to be done by the library were very strongly set out.

The closing paragraphs of Mr Whitworth's address, that are given below, have an appeal that is more than local:

Short days ago American blood was freely spilled and American wealth was generously poured forth that *right* should not be superseded by might. Now every right-minded man and woman and child in America is engaged in the "world's war" to make *right* supreme. To obtain the victory, wealth, personal sacrifice and even life itself must be expended freely and generously. The American people must be the leaders in this struggle and set a noble example for the other peoples of the world to emulate. The three great powers, the church, the school, and the library must be allies in this conflict. Their resources must be combined to win the world to the fundamental idea that mankind was not created to be ministered unto but to minister. Among the noblest souls are those who are giving themselves in sacrificial service to humanity through the activities of the church, the school and the library.

We acknowledge with deep appreciation the foresight and sacrifices of our predecessors. Fifty years from today when the one-hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Grand Rapids public library shall be celebrated may it be said for the glory of our achievement and the praise of our labors: "They had the vision." May we give serious consideration to the words of Holy Writ "Without vision, the people perish."

Library Meetings

California—The San Antonio library club held its regular mid-winter meeting at the Pomona public library on Saturday, February 18. Miss Monroe of the Ontario public library presided.

A talk on literary England by Miss Armstrong of Pomona high-school reflected the experience of one who having known and loved the great writers thru their works, looked with seeing eyes upon their beloved haunts. Shakespeare's Stratford, Scott's Kenilworth, Grey's Stoke Pogis, Hardy's Wessex, Isaac Walton's Winchester, Tennyson's Isle of Might (as well as the King Arthur country on the Welsh border), Oxford and Cambridge with their many famous names, and the London of Dickens, Dr Johnston and Charles Lamb, these places all yielded their charm. Miss Armstrong's descriptions of the Boewulf manuscript in the British museum, the Exeter book and the Doomsday book, were of special interest to librarians.

The pleasure of near association with Royalty was experienced as Miss Jacobus ably reviewed Lytton Strachey's *Life of Queen Victoria*. She considers this book stimulating in inviting perusal of other books about Victorians, and of the many memoirs of the period.

The forethought of Miss Jacobus in providing a table of Pomona's duplicate government pamphlets, resulted in the completion of files for some other libraries.

About 35 gathered at the luncheon tables and rounded out the meeting with an enjoyable social hour.

ISABEL M. NEALES,
Secretary.

The regular meeting of the Pasadena library club was held on Sunday afternoon, March 5, in the charming new boys' and girls' library building of the Pasadena public library.

As was most fitting, at a meeting in this beautiful building, the subject for the afternoon was Children's books and work with children in the library.

Those who contributed to the discus-

sion were: Miss Mary Oxley, Miss Katherine West, Miss Winifred Skinner, Miss Alice Blanchard and Miss Jasmine Britton.

More than 100 were present at this meeting, librarians coming from Los Angeles, Long Beach, Alhambra, Eagle Rock and from other libraries in the vicinity. All were very much delighted with the beautiful and convenient library home that the Pasadena public library has given to the boys and girls of Pasadena.

FRANCES H. SPINING,
Secretary-treasurer.

Chicago—The March meeting of the Chicago library club was held at the Woman's Community Center of the University of Chicago, The Ida Noyes Hall, on March 2. The Order of the Grey Towers of the University of Chicago united with the club in providing a very excellent program consisting of very clever sketches. The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing.

MARGARET E. ELY,
Secretary.

Massachusetts—The Massachusetts library club was welcomed to its winter meeting on February 3, at the Boston public library by Rev Alexander Mann, president of the board of trustees of the Boston public library. Dr Mann congratulated librarians because they belong to a coöperative and not a competitive organization and represent one of the great silent but effective forces. Good reading he placed as third in the trinity of formative forces, religion and family influences constituting the other two.

President Dougherty responded pleasantly and accepted the responsibility for "librarians as advocates of a great intellectual and moral interest in the commonwealth."

Prof A. S. Root, president of the A. L. A., was the next speaker. He opened very happily by referring to his early recollections of the Berkshires of which he is a native.

Dr Root said in part:

If we aspire to do educational work,

we must adopt standards and adhere to them. We must have the educational outlook. Certification, on which definitions and opinions are not yet agreed, is fundamental for advancement in professional work. Adequate institutions of instruction must be provided for those who wish to enter the work; further resources and endowment must be provided; the right people must be attracted to the profession and there must be a larger opportunity for growth and variety within the field of library work. The sense of being a public servant must be more strongly cultivated so that the individual worker will respond to the varying needs of the public. A fine library in the community should stand for a definite and recognized educational influence. Individuals should choose the tasks thru which they will make a valuable contribution to the work of the world, and librarians should be free from anything resembling a "hit or miss" policy in their library service.

Music

The main topic of the meeting was Music. At the morning session Miss Barbara Duncan spoke interestingly on the collection of music in the Boston public library. The collection has grown in value and use, having received a number of valuable donations, and always the interest of musicians, associations, churches and schools.

Miss Lydia W. Masters, librarian of the Watertown public library, spoke interestingly of the use that may be made of the small collection of music as illustrated by the material in her library. The collection has been placed in a corner of the reading room where people may see and consult it. Miss Masters closed by advising small libraries to support the musical efforts of the community in a service that is valuable and worthy of support.

Miss Helen B. Bangs gave the story of the collection of music in the Public library of Fitchburg. This library has a fairly good collection placed on open shelves and forming a circulating library which is well

patronized. The collection numbers 3500v. and there are 775v. in the literature of the subject. Miss Bangs gave an outline of her ambition for a music room in the not far distant future.

George H. Tripp said that the collection in the Public library in New Bedford numbers less than 2000 volumes, but it is placed on open shelves and he felt sure that the material was of abundant service.

In the business session which followed, it was announced that the March number of the Massachusetts library club *Bulletin* will contain a register of the members, and the president stated that the libraries at Chelsea, Malden and Watertown had a 100 per cent membership in the club. A committee of three with Miss Alice M. Jordan as chairman, was appointed to work in connection with the meeting of the N. E. A. in Boston next summer. The club, by vote, became a chapter member of the A. L. A. Suitable resolutions relating to the gift of a life insurance policy of \$500 from Miss J. Maud Campbell were placed on record. An outline of the recommendation of the Personal service committee thru its chairman, Miss Katharine P. Loring, was as follows:

As a memorial to the late lamented president, John G. Moulton, whom all remember with gratitude because of his service to the club and his kindness to the membership, proposal is made that a small group of persons be formed who should be ready to help and advise any librarian ill or in distress. This might include recommendation of a skilled surgeon or the proper hospital for specific treatment, perhaps, or a "free bed" and if necessary, legal advice, the committee suggesting where it could be obtained at a reasonable rate and of reputable character. Lists to be prepared of good places for rest, for vacation, or good lodgings in Boston and other cities. Every member of the club is asked to cooperate with information as to librarians who have met with misfortune, and also by sending addresses of boarding places, homes, hospitals, etc., which they know are good and are moderate in price. Very moderate financial aid will be given in emergencies and any application will be confidential.

The recommendation was accepted and the president appointed Miss Loring as chairman with power to com-

plete the committee, which is now, in addition to Miss Loring, composed of the president of the Massachusetts library club and the treasurer, ex-officio; Miss E. P. Sohier, Beverly; Miss Alice A. Chandler, Boston and Lancaster; Miss May Ashley, Greenfield; Miss Ida F. Farrar, Springfield and Miss E. Louise Jones, Boston and Waltham.

Music and the public library

The afternoon session opened with a paper by William Arms Fisher, editor and manager of the Oliver Ditson Company. Mr Fisher spoke of the work that he had been able to start and help develop in various Coast cities until it is doing quite a commendable service. He also told of the fine work that is done in the Chicago public library and its extensive collection, perhaps the largest in the country, and of that of the New York public library. There has been a manifest and increasing interest in music in recent years and the place which it is occupying in education. Music has a civic function and therefore a right to claim an opportunity for service and in this the public library must establish its worth. The needs are not fully met. Mr Fisher commented on the proposal of the General federation of Women's clubs, saying that the library section had adopted the slogan, "A music section in every public library," and particularly in the smaller towns and cities. Mr Fisher distributed some attractive lists which he himself had compiled under the title of Lists of music for public libraries. Mr Fisher closed by expressing the belief that "it is the function of those who inherit the Puritan and literary tradition to supply the demand for music which, in coming years, would be especially strong from 'new Americans.'"

Midway in the presentation of Mr Fisher's paper Margot Asquith entered the hall and he gave way to the visitor, who referred in terms of unstinted praise, to the attractions of the Boston public library and its service. She also spoke of the appeal made by the mural decorations.

Prof John Patton Marshall of the Music department of the Boston university, discussed the musical possibilities of the public library. He pointed out the things he would like to see done, leaving it to the library administration to determine their advisability. He justified the purchase of music and the formation of collections of music for use in public libraries, and thought that collections should include phonograph records and perforated rolls, in addition to printed music. While reading about music does not in itself furnish a taste for good music, it is a valuable supplement to the actual hearing of good music. He advocated that a free series of lectures, recitals and concerts, backed up by the resources of the music collection of the public library, would provide training which would lead to a discrimination between good and bad music, and enable persons to listen to music with intelligent enjoyment. He believed lecturers and performers could be found, and thru the bulletin board, the community could be kept posted on important musical events. The speaker referred to the criticism that had been made of this suggestion because it called for great discrimination which the average library would not be in a position to exercise.

Music for the masses was discussed at length and entertainingly by Geofrey O'Hara, composer of the song, "Katy." Mr O'Hara sang two songs for which he had written the music, "Give a man a horse he can ride," by James Thompson, and "Little Bateese," by Drummond. This brought him into friendly touch with his audience and his address was much enjoyed. He said, in part:

The time is coming when people will demand songs in English language. Out of jazz and popular melodies will come a higher type of music. The school and the library should join hands to hold the children who go to the music stores and the vaudeville and hear only jazz. Children learn good music from victrolas and more

use should be made of these to bring opera and other good music to the minds of the children. Mr O'Hara told of seeing Indians in Arizona, sitting around a victrola, enjoying the music of the great masters. On the other hand, he told of an occasion when the Academy of music in Philadelphia was practically vacant during a musical entertainment, while 50 theatres in the city were going full blast; in another community, of 100,000 people, 5000 were taking part in a community sing but no similar opportunity was provided for the other 95,000. It is too much a fact that the public is being educated too much by vaudeville, and to combat successfully the moving pictures and theatres, the best music and pictures must be accessible in the libraries and in the schools. However, he did not agree with the opinion that music is retrograding and spoke of a community in Long Island where an organizer had called 100 persons together when a demand for jazz had sprung up. They began by playing jazz but within a week, the organizer had the group playing Beethoven. Thousands of small orchestras are springing up all over the country and to cultivate this interest in music is a problem to which educators should address themselves. Drive out the poor and bad in music, introducing the good. A plan of constructive value is to write better songs and to sing better songs. "Popular songs are but flowers on the tree of national thought, and if you want to change the flowers, change the nourishment at the roots." Librarians should use their best efforts in leading people to a taste for better books and music. In conclusion, Mr O'Hara said we should go where people are if we wish to take them where we think they ought to go.

Joe Mitchell Chapple, editor of the *National Magazine*, advanced the idea that in the boyish liking for percussion could be found the reason for syncopation in music, a better understanding of which will lead to harmony and un-

derstanding music. A singing army won the war.

The audience was thoroly delighted with the day's program and their satisfaction took the form of a vote of thanks, very heartily expressed.

After a dinner at the Hotel Vendome, at which nearly 100 were present, as many more came in for the evening program. Mr O'Hara demonstrated the art of composition until the entrance of Mr Henry L. Gideon and Mrs Marjorie Patten Weaver who, in a series of musical interpretations, sketched the development of certain forces of music from early days to modern times.

FRANK H. WHITMORE,
Recorder.*

Missouri—On Friday evening, February 17, the Columbia library club was entertained at the Engineering library by two of its members, Mrs Jane A. Hurty, and Miss Florence B. Currie, both of the University library.

Animated by the spirit of the time, which was Book Week in Missouri, the hostesses asked their guests to represent books of their own choosing. When the "books" were assembled the collection was a challenge to library folk and most of the titles were quickly guessed.

"The brimming cup" was twice brimmed, once with a flaring paper brim and again with candy. There was a mysterious pair who clung together, each wearing the date February 16, 1922. For a long time they withstood the most expert guessers, but finally admitted that they were "Their yesterdays."

The secrets of some books were connected with the names of their representatives. "The Leopard's spots" were displayed in red on the gown of Miss Leopard. One young lady whose name is Florence was decorated with a large paper wind mill which remained an enigma until someone thought of "Mill on the Floss." "Mid-

*Condensed from the very complete report by Mr. Whitmore.

dle March" was represented by the inscription "March 15" and also by the letter "R" which does, when one thinks of it, occupy the exact middle of March. "The red badge of courage" was displayed in a red badge whose size and gorgeousness were such that the courage lay in flaunting it, so said the modest wearer.

But the greatest interest centered in the lady who came late. Her tardy arrival was explained by her extraordinary appearance. To dispose on the background of her black satin gown the five foot shelf of books she had chosen must have been a work of time and thought.

"Five little peppers" were festooned on one shoulder in all their red reality. "Some wild animals I have known" and some that Ernest Thompson Seton would scarcely have recognized, but which are familiar to habitués of five and ten cent stores, dangled at her side in peaceful flock. "The Newcomes" shown by two combs asserted to be new, "The Blue flower," "Brass," "Lavender and old lace"—in all 32 books were represented—between the cabbage leaf which adorned her head in memory of Mrs Wiggs, and the pine bough which trailed behind her, making "The Trail of the lonesome pine."

The Engineering library was then transformed into a theater, with floor book cases for wings, and impromptu charades were acted for such well known books as "House of mirth," "Old curiosity shop," "Little women," "Much ado about nothing" and "The light that failed." It was a very enjoyable evening, which will be remembered by the club as an outstanding event of Book Week.

Pennsylvania—The February meeting of the Pennsylvania library club was held at the Historical society of Pennsylvania, with the president of the club, Asa Don Dickinson, in the chair.

Hon H. L. Carson, jurist, historian and teacher, and president of the Historical society of Pennsylvania, was the speaker of the evening. His subject

was The treasures of the Historical society of Pennsylvania. He gave a résumé of the colonization and early history of Pennsylvania, believing in the broad principles of government as laid down by William Penn and in freedom for all races and creeds. Helping to visualize the tragedies and the glories of those early days and the men who made them is the mission of the valuable correspondence, relics and portraits in the keeping of the Pennsylvania historical society. A fine collection of manuscripts, comprising 7000 volumes and valued at \$4,000,000, includes numerous originals of treaties, documents and state papers that have no equal in value in any other collection on American history. Letters of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, William Penn and others who made the beginning of history in America, are included. One of the famous relics of the Historical society is the girdle worn by Penn at the occasion upon which he made his famous treaty with the Indians, seen in West's painting of the event.

The President extended a welcome to Dr Thomas Lynch Montgomery upon his return to Philadelphia. Dr Montgomery is the librarian of the Historical society of Pennsylvania and it was thru his invitation that the club held its meeting in the Historical society building. Dr Montgomery replied in a few felicitous words, expressing his pride that he was a Pennsylvanian.

Coming meetings

The Alabama library association will meet at Decatur, Florence, and Tusculumbia, April 10-12.

The Florida library association will meet in Tampa, April 27-28, 1922. Serena C. Bailey, secretary.

The American Library Institute will hold a meeting at Atlantic City, April 28, 1922.

The Ontario library association will hold its annual meeting in Toronto, April 17-18.

District meetings

On March 2, a library district meeting was held at the Danville public library to which the librarians of Eastern Illinois and Western Indiana were invited. The problem for discussion was How to obtain the required appropriation to which libraries are entitled.

The morning session was presided over by Miss Anna M. Price of the Illinois library commission. The first speaker was J. S. Cleavinger of the University of Illinois library school, and president of the Illinois library association who advised keeping in touch with the profession by means of library organizations and conference, reading professional literature, taking library training and being alive to opportunities. Mr Cleavinger's paper was most helpful.

Miss Northey of the Indiana library commission spoke of the cooperation of public libraries and schools stressing particularly the need of intelligent effort in making out reading lists.

Wm. J. Hamilton of the Indiana Commission presided at the afternoon session.

Illinois libraries are not so fortunate as Indiana in having tax levying powers.

W. R. Jewel, a member of the board of trustees at Danville, gave an address not altogether encouraging as to the future of library appropriations because of the other community needs which stand first in the interest of the people. This matter rests largely in the hands of library boards to attract and interest the community in the library.

Mrs E. C. Earl of Muncie, Indiana, president of the Indiana state library commission, spoke about the opportunity and power of reaching out and helping the masses. She insisted that politics should play no part in the work of the library, either on the part of the trustees or the library workers. The institution is free and the libra-

rians are in their place to serve, not as politicians, but as citizens.

Good topics on the program were Library housekeeping, School libraries and Keeping in touch with the profession and many others.

A spirited and enjoyable talk was that by Mrs J. L. Leonard of the Public library board, Crawfordsville, Ind., on the subject of Relations between trustees and librarians. Mrs Leonard's experiences in both groups added much interest to her conclusions.

Miss Emma Felsenthal of the Illinois library school, led in an interesting discussion of "Some new books" keenly enjoyed by all. Cytherea, Erik Doorn, and Ursula Trent were not considered necessary for any library with a limited book fund, and it was decided that most public libraries fall into this class.

Of the meeting at Jacksonville, one who was there said:

The attendance was rather thin but of good quality what there was of it. The librarian from the School for the deaf gave a very good book talk, giving interesting running comment on some of the newer books, (alas, that we hear so little about our stock in trade at our professional meetings!) and the New Method Bindery sent a representative with a nice little exhibit who gave an interesting talk on binding.

I think there should be more publicity, more book talks such as they have been having in the Lincoln library. Stephen Graham gave a splendid talk there on Russian literature; J. C. Squire of the *London Mercury* and A. P. Herbert, the novelist, interested a big gathering and Helen Nicolay talked on Lincoln's use of words. This was said to be discriminating and fine. A local ex-actor very charmingly gave his reminiscences of the stage and of Edwin Booth, and this was followed by a run on the library for drama.

The librarian there, Miss Wilson, has given indefatigably of her time in presenting the obligation of the public

towards the library wherever there was the least occasion, something that librarians in other towns might profit by.

The annual meeting of the Virden library board was rather a unique affair in that the people of the village were called in to hear the report of the year's work. Miss Wilson of Springfield was asked to give a talk on the claim for support of the public library as an educational institution.

"Why is it that we must put the soft pedal on in approaching the Education commission in regard to the inclusion of the school libraries in the state educational policy that is being developed?"

The district library meeting held at Bloomington was a pleasant and successful affair. Librarians from the small towns round about came in as their trains permitted. Miss Boyd as representative of the Illinois library association came over from Urbana and presented the claims of the profession and of the association. Mrs Evans, coming from Decatur, gave the meeting the benefit of her long experience and wise judgment upon the ways and times of best taking inventory and led in the discussion upon lists of books and reading for children. Clinton sent the librarian and her assistant and two of the library directors attended the afternoon session of the meeting. Miss Nell Thornton of Pontiac who has long wisely guided library affairs in her town said that she owed the active part which she took in the discussion to the coffee she had had for breakfast. We recommend the brand what ever it was, for Miss Thornton's remarks, especially upon the character of reading done by boys and young men were encouraging. She has watched several sets of Pontiac youths go through the very youthful days of pretty good reading—then through a time of wild adventure or no reading at all—with a later return to the library for the really worth while things. The discussion of new books ranged all the way from a defense of the Sheik to a condemna-

tion of Wells' History, so various are our opinions.

Librarians from the smaller towns, Delavan, El Paso, Chenoa, McLean, Chatsworth, Paxton, and other towns round about talked over informally, in the meeting the problems that confront them daily. There seemed, an unusual thing, to be a feeling among these librarians that they were making known to the public their resources, the chief lack being the ability to supply the demands made upon them. Literature upon practical subjects came up in the discussion and mention was made of the help that may be had from government publications. Miss Stowell gave an illustrated talk upon Mending as done in the Public library at Bloomington. Practically all of the suggested topics on the list were discussed. Miss Price from the Commission was present throughout the day, Miss Webster of Lincoln was present during the afternoon. Visiting librarians lunched together at the Woman's Exchange and carried on shop talk through the luncheon hour. Trustees were in the minority, those who came in holding no special session but adding their bit to the general discussion.

Altogether the meeting was very much worth while.

The North Eastern Indiana district library meeting was held at Columbia City, February 15, 1922.

J. C. Sanders, president of the local board laid special emphasis on the place the library has in these reconstruction days. He said that the four great factors for the making of citizenship were the home, the church, the school and the library.

This is the first year for Allen County to have county service and Miss Corinne Metz, county librarian, brought forth many helpful suggestions to those looking forward to county service.

"If I were president of a library board" by Dr M. W. Webster, gave splendid ideas as to ways a president may obtain the interest of his board in

making the library an important factor in the life of the community.

The township station work of the Plymouth library is being done by the library staff, Miss Anna Carson, librarian, instead of having local people or teachers in charge. Good results are achieved in the service to the townships.

In the afternoon, Miss Miriam Netter of Warsaw, showed that though the county seat may not be a large town, it can be a very active one, and that the opportunities for service by the library are many.

Mrs J. E. Baker, a trustee of the Kendallville library told of the committees of her own board and the work each one did in aiding the librarian to make the library of greater service.

W. J. Hamilton, secretary of the Public library commission, outlined the way Indiana public libraries can use "Indiana Library Week," April 23-29, as a great opportunity for a general publicity campaign. The upbuilding of the service is sure for every library which enters into this week of publicity along the lines designated by Mr Hamilton.

"Publicity" was the subject of a general discussion and many plans and successful ways of advertising were given. Roll call brought out many useful suggestions as librarians or trustees answered with "Some new plan for the library."

Trustees and librarians representing 16 libraries were present, a unique feature being there were more trustees than librarians.

BERTRAM FRENCH,
Secretary.

Keepers of Libraries

Those who read many books are like the eaters of hashish. They live in a dream. The subtle poison that penetrates their brain renders them insensible to the real world and makes them the prey of terrible or delightful phantoms. Books are the opium of the Occident. They devour us. A day is coming on which we shall all be keepers of libraries, and that will be the end.—*Anatole France.*

Book Week in Missouri

Missouri book week, sponsored by the Missouri library association, was observed, February 12 to 18. The occasion was taken advantage of to push the county library idea on which a number of counties in the state will vote in April. The time also included Lincoln's birthday, an appropriate occasion for emphasizing books.

An outline of the plans for the week was distributed sometime previous and 33 communities took more or less active part in Book week. The Governor issued a proclamation, to which the newspapers gave wide publicity, many editorials were printed, the bookstores coöperated, arranging window displays and using their advertising space in the newspapers to call attention to Book week. A St. Louis bookstore offered a prize of \$25 in books for the best list of books for a home library; book talks were given in schools by librarians and teachers, and the ministers in many churches stressed the occasion in their sermons of February 12.

Many of the libraries thruout the state made remarkable records in publicity and extension during the week. Thru all the work, special emphasis was given the need of extension of libraries in Missouri. The fact that 89 counties had no libraries, brought out the estimate that probably two million people were without library facilities, and this was presented from many angles. The permanent value of the publicity cannot yet be determined, but there is already new interest in the extension of better libraries.

Of "The briary bush" a reviewer says: "Let's start a percolating library. There is more coffee drunk and mentioned in The briary bush than in any book we have ever read except a Chase and Sanborn's catalog." He says of Dangerous ages: "It is the short skirt of this year's fiction. Trim, young, revealing, it sketches today in a manner fast and frank."

Interesting Things in Print

The March number of the *Monthly Bulletin* of the St. Louis public library contains a list of folk songs.

A second edition of *Books by Catholic authors*, a classified and annotated list, has been issued by the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

The *Bulletin* of the Vermont public library commission for March contains a list of fiction of nearly 100 entries, all by Vermonters, or novels whose settings are laid in Vermont.

The Public library of Newark, N. J., has issued a list of books on printing and allied industries; chemistry; the Far East from nearly 100 different angles, and a most interesting book of description and travel in Tibet. The latter is illustrated with a number of illuminating pictures.

The monthly *Bulletin* of the St. Louis public library for February has a most interesting picture on its title page, entitled "Uncle Sam as a library messenger." The St. Louis public library, in answer to telephone requests, sends books by parcel post, the only requirement being a small sum deposited to cover postage.

The annual *Suggested Book List for Small Libraries* has been issued by the Massachusetts library club which organization compiles the list. The club makes the selection from books of 1921 which the *Springfield Republican* is good enough to print for them in its columns and from which this reprint is made.

A most attractive write-up of the work done by the Hope street high school library of Providence, R. I., appeared in the *Sunday Journal* of that city, February 19. The article is illustrated and the ideas and methods in the work as set out by Miss Stella Whitaker, librarian, make it very real and inspiring.

The Indianapolis public library, in pursuance of its plan to keep in close touch with things of current interest

in the city, prepared, for a recent performance of the Little Theatre, a list of books on the drama and on play production. The Little Theatre society had the list printed and distributed with the programs at its performance of *Beyond the horizon*.

The Public library of Kansas City had a wonderful write-up in the *Kansas City Journal* of Sunday, February 5. Very effective pictures and an exposition of the various departments of the library, with its preparedness to be of assistance to any and every citizen who wanted help that can be obtained from the printed page, added to the interest of the story. One would expect an increased interest in and support of the library from the presentation.

The March issue of the *International Labor Review*, published by the International Labor Office, contains a number of special articles of unusual interest. Among these are: The president's conference on unemployment in the United States, by W. L. Chenery; Industrial arbitration in Queensland, by Thos. W. McCawley; The Works Councils act in Austria, by Prof Emmanuel Adler; The work of the Geneva conference, by Leon Jouhaux; The international labor conferences, by J. S. Edstrom, and The progress of the labor movement in Japan. Other features are Production and prices and Government reports on industrial matters.

The February number of the *Rotarian* contains a very interesting article by George Hibbard, assistant librarian of the Grosvenor library at Buffalo, New York, on "A neglected business asset." Mr Hibbard points out in his extremely interesting and well written article what business men and other groups of men lose by not being active, intelligent users of the public libraries of their communities. He thinks it is a losing game when men or groups of men spend time and energy in trying to find out how to make good in their business, day after day and sometimes weeks or months, when a short time spent amidst the printed matter of ex-

perts on a subject, comprehensive, broad and down-to-date, is lying at his hand in the public library, waiting for him to use it.

An interesting article which appeared in the *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* for January, 1922, under the title, Our rich but neglected old naval historical literature, was prepared by Louis N. Feipel, in charge of publications, Brooklyn public library. Mr Feipel calls attention to the fact that the so-called histories of the navy are, for the most part, confined to accounts of events during the wars; that there is a great mass of naval historical literature which should be "marshalled in logical order and properly codified." The period from 1815 to the beginning of the Civil War is termed the era of the old navy, but the writer thinks it deserves to be styled the "golden age of the U. S. navy," as its literature is rich in scope and variety, an enriching contribution of something like 300 separate items. There is not a single complete collection of source material in any one place.

The article is most engaging and creates a desire that some one will undertake to show that this "rich but neglected field of American literature is worthy of being tilled to the utmost."

Book Notes

"Inspiring golf" was written primarily, it is said by the author R. P. Townshend, for the use of those afflicted with acedia. However, the sprightly style of the little volume of 64 pages makes it interesting to the reader who knows nothing at all about golf.

An interesting little play, the substance of which was written by Miss Mary E. McDowell of the University of Chicago Settlement, is entitled *A woman's jury on a woman's case*. This is a dramatic presentation of the woman in industry, showing the effect of automatic machinery on

woman's work with its innumerable processes.

"What's what in the labor movement" is a popular dictionary of labor affairs and labor terminology, culled and adapted from absolutely impartial authorities. It contains 578 pages of definitions of terms and terminology in more or less common use in the labor movement and in circles where the labor movement is discussed.

"The guiding light" is a short play written by Anne Marjorie Day, published by the Gorham Press, Boston, 1921. It is a Pilgrim tercentenary pageant play in four episodes. The subject is worthy, the dialogue is good and the content is educational. Manner and manners, thought and speech, customs and costumes of the Pilgrims are portrayed interestingly and adequately for any sort of presentation.

The H. W. Wilson company has issued what is called a "Style book," a compilation of rules covering styles used in setting the publications of the H. W. Wilson company. It is put up in clear, concise "style," on the principles of which are based the best practices. There is little departure from library school rules. The topics given special attention are abbreviations, alphabetizing, setting indentations, etc., type and title with discussion of many others. An index planned to be used as a guide to alphabetizing, capitalization, spelling, etc. gives much additional value to the "Style book."

Miss Grace Blanchard, librarian of the Public Library of Concord, New Hampshire, has a book which her publishers call a novel, but Miss Blanchard says, "Discount that; it is only a little summer story." However one may regard these different positions, after reading the book, since it is a work of Miss Blanchard, one is very much inclined to agree with the publishers. "For sparkling charm of conversation and piquancy of description, this unusual and refreshing novel, just suited

for summer reading and good for any other time, will not soon find its equal."

Two very useful because helpful little books for small, moderate sized libraries have just been issued by the Westminster Press of Philadelphia.

One, "The study of the little child for teachers and beginners," and the other, "The children's division of the little Sunday school," carry very practical and definite instruction and information to Sunday school teachers of little children. Anyone who has had any experience in or observation of the primary Sunday schools will commend these books to that class of teachers who perhaps are the least prepared for the work they undertake of any other group of persons.

The first book is by Mary Theodora Whitley and the other by Maude Junkin Baldwin. In truth, these little volumes will be valuable to anyone dealing with children in their years of dawning intelligence.

"The magic and science of jewels and stones" by Isidore Kozoninsky is a reference book at once full of information and interest. It is beautifully illustrated, many of the illustrations being in color. The material has been gathered from collections in the possession of the world's most famous collectors and possessors of precious gems.

The subject is treated historically from the earliest times to the present. Legends, myths and history dealing with stones from the ephod of the High Priest down thru history, their religious significance, heraldry, magic and natural science are given most interestingly.

The contents are arranged alphabetically so that it is easy to find material, tho the book is not indexed.

The title of the book, *The magic and science of jewels and stones*, covers explicitly this interesting account, and presents in attractive literary form the ideas of the ancients and moderns in regard to the use of precious gems.

The soul of an immigrant, by Constantine M. Panunzio.*

Written in excellent English without the irritating egotism displayed by many such books, "The soul of an immigrant" is an outstanding work. With no gushing sentiment nor carping criticism, but with a spirit of tolerance and fairness, Constantine Panunzio, who although American in habit, thought, and citizenship, is still looked upon as a foreigner by many of his neighbors, so straightforwardly sets forth the struggles ahead that one wonders that any soul is left to survive or that the goal is ever reached.

Stranded in Boston at the age of 19, the effort to find work to earn his passage back to Italy began. The victim of employment agencies, of the padronne, trusted under the impression that he was a friend and not known for the employer of construction gangs which he was, this man of an Italian family of education, breeding and high traditions could not stand the humiliation he met with as a member of the "peek and shuvel gang" and so he received no pay for the work done.

We see clearly how these bosses use the foreigner, finding them profitable, because so many leave without pay, why the foreigners return disappointed and disillusioned to their own country. Their use and exploitation by employment agencies, farmers, illicit liquor runners who by their treatment of them frequently force them to leave without pay, all to the profit of the employer, are clearly set forth.

Desperately hard proves the effort to learn English as it should be spoken among the class of people with whom the immigrant is thrown.

Finally the desire for a college education is achieved, success is won and the return to Italy is at last realized, after fifteen years. As a member of

*This book should be read by all of those who as Americanization workers, librarians, or social workers are trying to help the immigrant, for it shows us, as no other book does, wherein we who are Americans of long standing are at fault and why.

the Y. M. C. A. commission to Italy the author carries the first American flag to the Italian army. In realizing how much American he has become in spite of humiliations and difficulties, he shows unconsciously but none the less strongly how much friendship, proper housing, an attitude of appreciation for what these foreign peoples have to offer us in the way of music, art and folklore or whatever it be, can and will do to save the souls of these people from foreign lands and to make fine desirable citizens of them.

In reading "The heel of Achilles" it is interesting to contrast the character of the heroine with that of the hero in "If winter comes." Each author with much cleverness pictures the gradual development of a certain trait of character on which hinges the whole story in both cases. But two characters more exactly unlike would be hard to find in recent English fiction. Mark Sabre's seeming failure is due to the fact that he can always see the other person's point of view. Lydia Raymond's seeming success is due to the fact that she has but one point of view and that is her own. But in the end Mark's seeming failure becomes his success and Lydia's seeming success becomes her failure.

"The heel of Achilles" is the biography of an intelligent, unemotional, self-centered woman who has never allowed kinship, friendship, or love to come between her and success. Edmée De la Pasture introduces Lydia at the age of 12, reflecting with immense satisfaction on the fact that she is an orphan and so the center of attraction and interest among her relatives. Step by step, the author shows how this love of the lime-light grows on Lydia.

In her youth no one but her keen sighted old grandparent seems to realize the direction in which Lydia is tending. Her cleverness amuses him at first and the bits of worldly wisdom he early instills in her mind prove no small factor in her success. Thus grandpapa: "That's a bad habit, Lyddie, me dear. Don't refer everything

back to yourself. It bores people. Do it in your own mind, no doubt you won't be able to help it—but not out loud . . . *Always let the other people talk about themselves.*" Or, on another occasion, "in a voice that contrived to be terrible, altho it was so small and high pitched: 'Don't talk nonsense! There's no such thing as *can't*. Just you take hold of that and don't you ever forget it.'" But as Lydia grows older and mounts from one success to another, cynical old grandpapa seems to lose interest in his too apt pupil. Instead of joining in the general praise, when she seeks to interest him in an account of some of her activities he replies coldly: "I can quite believe you helped your friends in their parish, my dear, until they hadn't a leg to stand upon between them." Lydia, indignation in her voice, unwisely inquires what her grandparent means, and receives this prophetic reply: "You're a situation-snatcher, Lyddie. That's what you are. You always were, even as a little child. Whatever the situation may be, or whom it may belong to, you'll always manage to snatch the best of it for yourself."

And so, years after in her successful, lonely, unloved middle-age, this phrase of cynical old grandpapa's comes back to taunt her. In her hour of suffering she sees in a flash of self-revelation that the one flaw in her armor of success is her lack of real sympathy which prevents her ever seeing the other person's point of view. But this momentary spiritual insight comes too late to overcome the barrier that has grown up between her and her daughter, the only person she has ever really loved. And so, to the end of the chapter she remains a—"situation-snatcher." (De la Pasture, Edmée, Heel of Achilles.)

A cursory survey of the library resources of the metropolitan district of the city of Boston made by G. W. Lee seems to show a wealth of 2,000,000 books in the 42 public libraries.

When one thinks of the influence of a good book, such a number of them gives reason for great hope.

Library School Carnegie library, Atlanta

An interesting event in the Library School work recently was the giving of an intelligence test. The Otis group intelligence scale—advanced examination was chosen and the test was conducted by H. H. Bixler, an expert in mental testing employed by the Atlanta public schools. Possibly the greatest value of the test was that it gave another estimate of the ability of each student by which the faculty could check the accuracy of its estimate. The criticism most frequently heard of such tests is that they eliminate the elements of character and determination which are the determining factor in success. However, the comparison of the result of this test that eliminates personality and character, with the record made in class recitations, examinations and practice work isolates these very elements and gives a much more accurate estimate of what to expect in the student's professional career.

It has been suggested that such a test be given by library schools instead of entrance examinations. We would not consider the intelligence test an adequate substitute for an examination that shows what knowledge the applicant has acquired, but such a test would be very helpful in connection with the information examination. For our school, the difficulty would be in giving such an examination to those applicants who find it impossible to come to Atlanta.

Another very interesting experience the Library school students had was when the students of the Atlanta normal school came to the library to follow up a course of lectures given them by the library school faculty on the use of the library. The normal class was divided out among the students of the library school and an assignment of work with the catalog, the *Reader's Guide*, *Granger's Index* and other reference books was carried out under their supervision.

On December 19, Miss Isabel Stevens, '13, took charge of the library

of the Insurance Library Association of Atlanta. The library is in the experimental stage but has already sufficient backing to insure its success. Book lists are being prepared and magazine subscriptions placed that will make it the best equipped special library in this section of the country.

Mrs Marie F. Kilburn, '17, resigned her position as librarian of the Public library of Talladega, Alabama, to become librarian at Winston Salem, North Carolina. This library has received funds with which to extend its service to the county and book delivery by automobile will be undertaken as soon as plans can be perfected.

On February 28, the school had the pleasure of a visit from Miss Lucy E. Fay, librarian at the University of Tennessee, who stopped over for a day in Atlanta on her return trip from a two months' vacation in Florida. Miss Fay talked for an hour on the administration of a college library, covering the special features of its building, the budget, book selection and duplication, cataloging and classification, circulation work, reference work, the staff, and the problem of instruction of students in the use of libraries. This particular problem she hopes to work out in the University of Tennessee by having it taken over by the English department, profiting in the arrangement by the fact that under a regular department the course will be given time in the student's schedule as well as being given credit as a regular English course.

During the week of March 20 through the 25th, Miss Gertrude Stiles of the Cleveland public library will give her regular course of instruction in book binding and mending. Until last winter when her work in Cleveland would not permit of even a brief leave of absence, Miss Stiles had come each year for a number of years to Atlanta for these lectures. It is with real pleasure that the school announces Miss Stiles' return this year.

SUSIE LEE CRUMLEY,
Principal.

Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh

Students are having an opportunity to hear a number of unusually interesting lectures given by specialists in School-library work. William F. Kennedy, assistant-professor, University of Pittsburgh, is giving two lectures on "Modern tendencies in education." Mr Orton Lowe, director of English, department of public instruction, Harrisburg, told of the needs of county schools throughout the state and urged that further efforts be made to extend library service to isolated communities. Miss Mary True, supervisor of Extension department, Public library, Erie, gave two lectures on Coöperation of library and schools as developed at Erie and What a library means to one small town. Miss Martha C. Pritchard, supervising instructor in charge of school libraries, Detroit Teachers' college, will speak to the school on Library and the school in present day education, and outline of work done in the elementary schools of Detroit. Miss Adeline B. Zachert, director of School libraries, department of public instruction, Harrisburg, will give an account of the work which she is doing in Pennsylvania.

On February 28, the school had the unexpected pleasure of hearing William Heyliger, author of several books for boys, discuss the writing of books and the qualities essential in literature for young people.

Mrs Eleanor E. Ledbetter of the Cleveland public library, gave three delightful and valuable lectures on March 10 and 11. The topics discussed were Fundamental considerations in work with the foreign born, The Slav, The library and the foreign born.

Edith A. Kurth, '17, has accepted a position as Elementary School librarian, Cleveland, Ohio.

Enid McPherson Boli, '16, has been appointed branch librarian of the Wylie Avenue branch, Carnegie library.

Helen K. Carson, diploma '18, is acting chief of the Schools department of the Tulare County free library, Visalia, California.

Mrs Joseph M. Orbin (Ruth McClintic),

'17, has taken charge of the library work in Edgeworth, Pennsylvania.

NINA C. BROTHERTON,
Principal.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Recent visitors to the school have been Christabel Pankhurst of London and Mary Hyde. Miss Hyde's lecture was the climax of the course in subject headings. Special lectures in the bibliography course were given by Clifford B. Clapp and Leslie H. Bliss of the Huntington library who spoke on Bibliographical aids and Buying rare books from auction catalogs.

The usual lectures on the 600's and library work with business men are supplemented by a lecture on Reference work in business libraries by Louise Krause and talks on Business books and Business digests by Ralph Power. Students who elect this course are given special practice in indexing.

An interesting project in the classification course is the expansion of the Decimal classification for material relating to fish. This is to be used in the library of the State Fish and Game commission of which one of the members of the class is librarian.

Reba Dwight, '20, has been appointed to a temporary position in the children's room of the Library of Hawaii in Honolulu. After June 1, she will be children's librarian for the county of Hawaii, with headquarters at Hilo.

MARION HORTON,
Principal.

New York public library

The senior course in Book selection has included to date lectures by Mr Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan museum of art; by Dr John Erskine, professor of English at Columbia university; and by Mr Rollo Ogden, associate editor of the New York Times; and in addition to this a number of round tables. Senior students also have heard a series of talks on the bibliography of European and American history by Dr Dixon R. Fox, assistant professor of history at Columbia university; a series on reference material relating to engineering by Miss Enid M. Hawkins, librarian of

Stevens institute of technology; and a series on economic material and government publications by Miss Eunice Miller, first assistant in the Economics division of the New York public library. Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation, is conducting an entire course on the library and the community.

The junior students returned for the resumption of instruction after their four weeks of field work on March 6. The program for March includes Professor Root's series of six lectures on the history of the printed book and John A. Lowe's series of two lectures on library legislation.

Two lectures of general interest, designed for both classes, were held on Monday, March 13. Mr H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown university, spoke upon the topic "Making the volume do honor to its contents: a study in book design." Dr Alfred Gilman, president of Boone university, Wuchang, China, addressed the school, telling of the work of Boone university and particularly of its library. Mr Seng and Mr Hu, two young men who are graduates both of Boone university and of the Library school are engaged in helping to develop the work of Boone University library, particularly on the extension side. Dr Gilman brought an interesting report of their activities.

On the invitation of the alumni and in recognition of her eleven years of teaching at the school, Miss Sutliff is to spend the coming summer in a European trip, returning to her post in the fall.

ERNEST J. REECE,
Principal.

Pratt institute

The out-of-town lecturers this term have included Mr J. I. Wyer of the New York state library, Mr W. O. Carson of Toronto, Miss May Massee of the *Booklist*, Chicago, Miss Edna B. Pratt, librarian of the Passaic public library, Dr A. S. Root, president of the A. L. A., and Mr Andrew Keogh of Yale university.

We have drawn on New York for the following lecturers:—Miss Esther John-

ston of the Seward Park branch of the New York public library, Miss Isadore G. Mudge of Columbia, Miss Rebecca Rankin of the Municipal reference library, Miss Lenore A. Tafel, librarian of the American Cotton Oil Company, Miss Elsie L. Baechtold of the Irving National Bank, Miss Mary Parker of the Federal Reserve Bank. Miss Mary E. Hall of the Girls' high-school, Brooklyn, gave her annual talk on High-school libraries on February 28.

A trip to New England is being planned for March 24 to April 1.

The course in book selection this term has centered around a real problem,—the selection of 300 books to be presented to a village in Minnesota having at present only a small school library. It would have been easier if we could have known the contents of the latter, but since we did not, it has made practically a double problem, as we have avoided those titles that, of course, are in every school library as well as selecting those that probably are not found there.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-director.

Riverside, Cal.

The present winter session of the Riverside library service school is proving one of the most successful in its history. Among the 34 students in attendance, are a number of college graduates. The resident faculty has been reinforced, as is the policy of the school, by special instructors of known ability from various parts of the country. Mrs Theodora R. Brewitt of the Long Beach public library, Mary E. Hyde, formerly of the New York State library school, Louise B. Krause, librarian of H. M. Byllesby & Co., Chicago, and Zulema Kostomlatsky, formerly of the Portland (Oregon) library association, all of whom are teaching this winter, were in attendance at the opening reception of the new building.

Miss Lillian L. Dickson is acting librarian and the library board consists of President C. L. McFarland, Secretary H. B. Chase, Raymond Best, George A. Sarau and Dr Louise Harvey Clarke.

Simmons college

A group of seniors and one-year students visited the libraries of Worcester, February 16.

As an innovation, another group from these classes went to Springfield, spending two days visiting the libraries in that section. After visiting the Springfield public library and the bindery of the H. R. Huntting Company, the group went to Northampton to visit the Forbes library and the Smith College library. At Amherst, the Converse Memorial library of Amherst college, the old Town library and the attractive rooms of the new Jones library were enjoyed. A delightful trolley ride over the Mt. Holyoke range brought the group to South Hadley, where the visit ended with the inspection of the Mt. Holyoke College library.

Mr C. F. D. Belden gave an illuminating talk on the work of the Boston public library on February 23. The following week the students had the pleasure of visiting the Boston public library. They met in the beautiful Renaissance room of the trustees, where Mr Belden welcomed them. The class was then divided into groups for seeing the library. Later in the afternoon, the groups were brought together in the staff room, where tea was served, and there was an opportunity to meet members of the library staff.

The final examinations for the second term were held the week of February 27, after which the seniors and one-year students left the college for two weeks of practice work in outside libraries. The school is extremely grateful to these libraries which have coöperated so generously to make this period an interesting and profitable one for the students.

The assignments were:

Brookline public library, Alice Stevens; Brooklyn public library, Elizabeth Graves, Mildred Sandoe; John Hay library of Brown university, Maude Avery, Mariam Craddock; East Orange public library, Hope Mathewson; Library of Congress, Emily Hollowell; Malden public library, Grace Orr; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Helen Robbins, Dorothy Wil-

liams; Newton public library, Margaret Durand; New York public library, Mary Logan, Margaret Taylor; Providence public library, Helen Cowles; Library Association of Springfield, Martha Barrow, Aline Colton; Somerville public library, Margaret Motschman, Ruth Hutchins; Social Service library, Boston, Phebe Romig; Stone & Webster, Boston, Mrs. Ruth Lane; Waltham public library, Helen Robinson, Dorothy Rowden; Worcester public library, Jessie Harris, Mary Murphy; Wellesley College library, Elinor Taylor; Carnegie library of Washington, D. C., Mary McAnarney, Ruth Proctor; Yale University library, Dorothy Bridgwater.

Two elective courses for upper class students are to be given during the third term; one in high school libraries, and one in special libraries, both under Miss Donnelly's direction.

Miss Donnelly spent three weeks of February in Washington, where, besides her study at the Library of Congress, she reports a delightful social time. She is now in New York City, but will return to the college for the beginning of the third term on March 27, when she will be warmly welcomed by the staff and the school.

The needs of persons interested in school libraries or in business libraries will be in the two programs offered in the summer session at Simmons college, July 6-August 15.

Each program begins with a basic course on the fundamental principles and processes of library work (Miss Donnelly and Miss Blunt), which proceeds to a course dealing specifically with the problems of the School library (Miss Lovis, librarian of the Hutchins intermediate school in Detroit) or those of the Business library (Miss Donnelly).

The basic course is open to any applicant, man or woman, who is a graduate of a high school or has the equivalent education, *and* who now holds a position in either a general or a special library, or is a secondary school teacher engaged in, or looking forward to, school library work.

The specialized courses are open only to persons who are registered in

the basic course or who offer formal library training as a substitute for that course.

HARRIET E. HOWE,
Acting director.

Western Reserve university

The school has sustained a definite loss in the resignation of Mr Vitz from the Cleveland public library. Since 1913, he has been a member of the faculty, giving one or more regular courses and single lectures. By an arrangement with the library board in Toledo, it will be possible for him to continue to have charge of the course in Government publications for this year. In addition to his teaching connection, Mr Vitz has always maintained an active part in the work of the Alumni association, having been especially interested during the past year in encouraging the growth of the Brett endowment fund.

During the absence of Mr Strong in Europe, the course in Trade bibliography is being given by Miss Whittlesey. Mrs Anna Hubbard Watterson has given two lectures in connection with this course. From her successful and varied experience, Mrs Watterson is able to discuss in a stimulating way the possibilities in book buying as an occupation.

On the evening of March 4, the Ohio chapter of the Alumni association, under the chairmanship of Emelia E. Wefel, '11, gave a benefit party in the school rooms, the proceeds from which are to be devoted to the work of the association.

THIRZA E. GRANT,
Acting Director.

Summer schools

The twenty-second annual session of the Chautauqua (N. Y.) school for librarians will be held, July 8-August 19. This school adopted the plan several years ago of carrying four classes each year, each session developing a year's course. Students' records are kept from year to year so that those completing the work of four annual sessions are granted a diploma from the Chautauqua school.

The school as usual, will be under the direction of Miss Mary E. Downey, librarian and secretary of the North Dakota library commission, assisted by others engaged in practical library work. Only those who are already in library work are accepted as students, or those who have been definitely appointed to library positions.

The University of Illinois library school will hold its summer session, June 19-August 12. Two courses will be offered. One is open to those who hold an A.B. degree and credit for satisfactory work will be given toward the B.L.S. degree. The other course is open to high-school graduates who are already acceptable as librarians. Further information will be given if desired by the Director of the Library school, Urbana, Ill.

The University of Georgia will offer a six weeks' course in library training, June 26-August 5, 1922. The course is especially planned for those high-school teachers who are acting in the capacity of librarian in the high-school libraries of the state. The entire cost for the six weeks will be about \$55, including fees, supplies, and living expenses. One week of the summer school course is planned for librarians of public libraries. This week special lectures will be given by leaders and a large attendance of library workers is expected.

The University of Iowa will offer a six weeks course in library training, commencing, June 12. Students are admitted on the same terms as for other work in the College of liberal arts, preference being given to those who hold library positions. University credit is allowed for the five main courses.

The usual conference for library workers under the auspices of the Extension division of the university will be held sometime during the session, the dates to be announced later.

Full information will be furnished on application to Jane E. Roberts, resident director of the University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Department of School Libraries

The School Laboratory

A children's library room in a State normal school.

The new children's library of the State normal school, Millersville, Pa., was opened during children's book-week. The room was most attractive. Pictures depicting characters and incidents in *Little women*, *Peter Pan*, and *Hiawatha* were hung around the walls. A vase of chrysanthemums stood in one corner of the room. On the shelves were about four hundred beautifully illustrated new books in addition to those in use before the library was re-organized. The proceeds from an entertainment was spent for additional books. Every effort was made to interest the children in their new possessions, and to instruct them how to use the library. Various exercises were given in our assembly hall. The pupils gave clever quotations on books. One day the children gave episodes in the life of *Louisa May Alcott*; another day the little ones gave readings from *Stevenson's* poems, which were followed by an extemporary talk on the life of *Robert Louis Stevenson* by one of the ninth grade girls. Miss Helen Ganser, our librarian, spoke to the children about the kind of books children had in the beginning of our history. Facsimile copies of the horn book, *New England primer*, and other early school books were exhibited.

That the children were delighted with their new library was shown by their letters to the principal and librarian expressing their appreciation.

One of the questions in the mid-year examination was, "State the title and author of the best library book you have read, and tell why you liked the book." Ninety-seven per cent of the pupils in the Junior high school had a short paragraph on some book read during the semester. The children did not know that this question would be put before them.

The library is open every noon hour. Many of our children come from a distance which necessitates their bringing a lunch. After they have finished eating they spend part, and often the remainder of the noon hour, in the library. On stormy days every chair is occupied, and the smaller boys sit on the floor. For any lover of books, it is a feast to the soul to see these children busily reading. There are picture books for the beginners who have not mastered the mechanics of reading. On the library tables are found the standard magazines for children. An earnest effort is being made to inculcate a love of literature in the children, and to establish a reading standard for books and magazines.

One of our ninth grade girls of her own volition began the telling of stories to the little ones. She spends about twenty minutes at noon either telling or reading a story to the younger children. In order that the older pupils may not be annoyed, the story telling now takes place in the adjoining kindergarten room.

The teacher who has charge at noon reports an improvement in cleanliness. Only the children with clean hands are permitted to look at the most beautifully illustrated books. This premium on the washing of hands works admirably.

We are endeavoring to make this not only a working laboratory but also a spot to be sought by the children for their recreational reading. Serious work and quiet fun are found here. When the compilers of school readers make their selections, our literary wits are too often left out. A sense of the ludicrous is an important attribute to a child's welfare. If good clean humor is cultivated, much will be done to dissipate the coarse sense of humor found in many children. A little humor in the school goes a long way in relieving the mental strain, putting the children

in a good mood, and fostering a good spirit between teacher and pupil. It also eases up the rigidity and conventionality of much subject matter. When our books were selected efforts were made to procure some humorous stories. Children love to laugh. Let us see that they laugh at the right things. Boys and girls who ask for a "funny book" are shown the books of Frank Stockton, Mark Twain, Jerome K. Jerome, Alice Hegan Rice, etc. The little ones have their share, too, of the stories that "make you laugh." A few of them are Black Sambo, Jataka tales, Adventures of Pinocchio, The Monkey that would not kill, Doctor Doolittle, etc.*

A child is limited to one book a week so that his recreational reading will not interfere with his studies. Each class has been assigned a library period a week for recreational reading. This is the "joy-period" for the children.

Our library is modest. We have about 100 volumes; not a large collection, but the books have been carefully selected from approved lists.

ELSIE M. R. WHITTAKER,
Supervisor in model school.
State normal school, Millersville, Pa.

An Interesting Idea in Book Lists

The Normal College library at Ypsilanti in its regular column in the *Normal News*, has a special caption, Our Own Book List, under which each week is a brief review of a book recently published either by an alumnus or by a member of the college faculty. The latest books listed are as follows:

Buell, Jennie. The Grange master and the

*Give, oh give to the heart of a child
Laughter, dream-times and sun;
With gentle rains and breezes mild
And fun, O Teacher, fun.

Bleak days will come when hearts are
grown
Dark days with nights too long,
Give, O give, to the buds unblown
Laughter and dreams and song.

Grange lecturer. 1921. Harcourt, Bruce & Co.

Bowman, Isaiah. The New World. 1921. World Book Co.

Colby, C. C., ed. Source book for the economic geography of North America. 1921. University of Chicago Press.

Foster, H. H. Principles of teaching in secondary schools. 1921. Scribner.

Bowen, W. P. Applied anatomy and kinesiology, 2nd ed. 1919. Lee & Febiger.

Pittman, M. S. Value of school supervision. 1921. Warwick & York.

Lull, H. G. & Wilson, H. B. Redirection of high-school instruction. 1921. Lip-pincott.

A Library Program

1. The *library* is an educational institution made up of various agencies, the two most important being the school library and the public library.

2. The school library should be the heart and center of the school work.

3. It should be so used as to train pupils to use a public library intelligently.

4. Pupils should be so instructed as to want to read books that are worth while.

5. There should be a collection of books in each schoolroom suitable to the age and purposes of the pupils.

6. Teaching children to read is of little value unless they are taught what to read, and are provided with the right kind of books.

7. The public library should serve as a continuation school for those who have finished their school life.

8. Public libraries should be supported by public tax as are the public schools.

9. Librarians should be as specially trained for their work as are teachers for theirs.

10. All people should have easy access to libraries.

The above will be submitted to the Library Department of the National Education Association at its Boston meeting for action.

SHERMAN WILLIAMS,
President of the Library department
of the N. E. A.

Information Wanted

The task of making a complete directory of the elementary school libraries of the United States has not been an easy one to meet. In order to make such a list of any value it is necessary that it be as complete as possible.

An elementary school library is interpreted as any library in an elementary school, located in a room by itself, and in charge of some one directly responsible for it. Such a list should include only regularly organized or collected libraries used by the entire building and located in a large room for this purpose.

Those who have not responded to the request for information that will be useful in making this list complete, are urged to do so as soon as possible. Such information should be sent to Miss Martha C. Pritchard, supervising instructor in charge of school libraries, Detroit Teachers' college, Detroit, Michigan. This information, to be of greatest value, should be given before May 1.

A book list for the pupils in the history classes, compiled by the Norwich high school and the Guernsey Memorial library, has been issued by the Board of Education of Norwich, N. Y.

An interesting reprint from the *Educational Review*, December, 1921, is an article on College teaching of elementary bibliography by Jennette Reid Tandy, herself a librarian of 10 years experience and a teacher of English in high school.

Attention is called to a survey made by the American Library Association in 1911 as to instructions in the use of books and libraries in colleges and universities. This report showed that 57 per cent gave some instruction. Miss Tandy then follows the various investigations and reports made since that time, commenting on the suitability or lack of valuable, specific instruction in bibliography. The writer is of the opinion that special courses cannot soon be required of all students as it

would mean very expensive outlay for the material and it would mean a very large increase in the library staffs, while there is a dearth of specialists in bibliography prepared to present courses of importance. The practice of giving from one to four lectures in elementary bibliography to entire freshman classes is commended, the lectures to be followed with exercises in the use of libraries, as far as possible in individual assignments. The duty of instructing students of reference should be shared by every member of the teaching staff and not confined to the English department, tho this department offers a wider range of material, perhaps, than most of the others.

"We need men, who, by their trained judgment and broad influence, can combat the narrow, one-sided theories of politics, government, sociology, economics and industrial organization that are afloat today. College courses in elementary bibliography will aid in arriving at such an end."

Miss Tandy had an article in the *South Atlantic Quarterly* of January, published at Durham, N. C., on Proslavery propaganda of the fifties, which was very interesting.

A librarian of Philadelphia writes to say that she has had rather interesting experiences in having high school students review some books. One, a review of *The treasure of the Island of Mist*, follows:

A child 14 years of age began this book and after reading one chapter told me that it was "silly." With this as a recommendation of a fairy tale I commenced to read.

First I feel that this book is wasted on a child. For grown-ups I cannot endorse it heartily enough. It is the rarest combination of sane philosophy and exquisite expression that I have found in current literature, I should say it ranks with William Beebe's "Jungle Peace."

This book is not full of new thoughts. It is merely one of those very cleverly written pieces of prose which express life's most common thoughts in such a way that one's eyes are opened not only to life as it really is, but a reader is impelled by a strong desire to make of his life what Fiona made of hers—make life a Search in quest of its treasure.

New York Public Library

The report of the New York public library for 1921 covers 127 pages, an increase of 19 pages over the last year's report.

The New York public library probably stands in the forefront of all the libraries in the country in the number and size of its endowments. The reference department is almost entirely supported in this manner. The circulation department, including the branches, is tax-supported by the City of New York.

The number of visitors to the central building in 1921 was the largest in the library's history, reaching over three million. There were 1,157,275 written applications for books; 2,684,193v. were delivered. Added to these must be the books used from the open shelves in the reading rooms, special reading rooms, papers from the newspaper rooms and periodicals from the open racks in that department. No attempt is made to estimate the actual and large use of these and the general handbooks, dictionaries, etc. The number of books issued for home use was 10,226,366v., the highest number since before the war. The stock of books was enlarged by only 4194v. which necessitated keeping on the shelves thousands of books which otherwise would have been discarded as worn out. The reference department contains 1,468,521v. and the circulation department 1,161,608v. The number of employees is 1236, 528 in the reference department, 11 in the Municipal reference library and 697 in the circulation department. This number is exclusive of those in the library school. Changes in the library staff have been fewer than in the last six years.

The library is rapidly reaching the limit of its accommodation for readers and the shelf space will soon reach its limit. Some few collections have been removed to the basement and others must soon follow.

A survey of the contents of the stacks was made during the year, the first time this has been done thorough-

ly since 1896. The count shows the number of books to be 1,384,879, the total on February 6 being 1,419,879 volumes and pamphlets.

After years of study, the routine of a book on its way to the shelves has been much simplified.

The hours from 11:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. are the busiest in the day and a large increase is shown in the use of the reference books. The proportion of men using the library continues to be high. The majority of the readers may be said to be engaged in serious study. The Division of arts and prints had its share of increase as well as special and new demands. The work in early American history and particularly in gathering Americana, has been continued and the library is accumulating illustrative material of the earliest printing down to the modern day. The attendance in this department has also shown an increase. There is congestion in all the rooms, but particularly in the map room. As in the past, the types of questions cover a wide field.

The tenth year of the library school shows the necessity for such an institution. The Municipal reference library maintains its usual activity. The circulation department suffers most perhaps thru its branches. Repairs of the building, fittings and furniture are badly needed, and other branches are called for in localities not now served, but for the lack of sufficient funds, nothing can be done at present. The appropriation per capita is 35c.

The children's room in the central library continues to be of special interest to the visitors, while the work in the branches is one of the most important parts in the work of the library. The total circulation of books to children for the year 1921 was 3,966,590v. No registration was made of the use of books in the children's reference and reading rooms.

Close relations are kept up with the schools, particularly in the matter of book selection.

News From the Field

East

May V. Crenshaw, N. Y. P. L., '13-'15, has been appointed librarian of the People's library, Newport, R. I.

Dorothy Black, Simmons '17, was married recently to the Rev Glenn B. Coykendall of Thompsonville, Connecticut.

Marion Bowman, Simmons '17, is doing a temporary piece of organizing at the Medfield state hospital, Harding, Massachusetts.

Mary McCarthy, Simmons '14, is doing a temporary piece of editorial work on a *Catalog of Standardized Plant Names*, which is being brought out by Harlan P. Kelsey, secretary of the American joint committee on horticultural nomenclature. Mr Kelsey's office is at Salem, Massachusetts.

The Gordon Bible college of Boston has received as a gift from the family of the late Edward Payson Vining, the famous 10,000 volume library collected by Mr Vining. The collection will be open to scholars and to all students as well. The library is made up of rare books and the choice of material is said to be second only to the Huntington library.

Central Atlantic

Edith H. Crowell, N. Y. P. L., '11-'13, has been appointed librarian of the Free public library, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Mrs Harry Tunnell, N. Y. P. L., '11-'13, has been appointed assistant in the Natural History library of Columbia university, New York.

Cecile A. Watson, Pratt, '14, reviewer of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in Washington, has accepted the position of librarian at the Silver Bay school, New York.

Loa Bailey, Simmons '07-'08, has been since last September the Educational assistant in the 6th Division of the Navy, in Washington. Her present address is 702 19th Street, N. W., Washington.

Miss Grace E. Windsor, Western Reserve '11, formerly librarian, Wylie Avenue branch, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, has been transferred to the director's office to undertake special administrative work.

The College of the City of New York which has worked for a fund to complete the building of the library has thus far raised about one-third of the fund. A gift from Col Friedman, president of the B. Altman Company of New York, of \$5,000 is one of the late encouragements.

Through an error, Annie Craigie, Simmons '16, was reported in the February number of PUBLIC LIBRARIES as being on the cataloging staff of the Radcliffe College library. Miss Craigie is librarian of the Public library at Fredonia, New York.

The cornerstone of the new public library building for Wilmington, Delaware, was laid on the evening of March 4, with simple but appropriate ceremonies. The stone itself was laid by President Nields of the board of trustees and Mr Arthur L. Bailey, librarian. Addresses were made by Mayor Harvey and the president of the City council, H. M. Ward.

The annual report of the Public library of Bayonne, New Jersey, records a circulation of 370,090v. which is 4.9 per cent per capita circulation. During the year, 2737 new borrowers were registered; reference questions to the number of 18,311 were answered; 5,144 new books were added and 23,843 books were mended. The population of Bayonne is 55,545.

Clara W. Bragg has been appointed librarian of the Jervis library at Rome, New York. Miss Bragg was a student at Cornell university and was graduated from Pratt Institute library school in 1904. She has held positions in Wilkes Barre, Pa., Columbia University library, and for three years, she was librarian at Bath, New York. More recently she has had charge of the Holland library, Alexandria Bay.

The annual report of the Guernsey memorial library of Norwich, N. Y., records a circulation of 46,262v. in a population of 8268, thru 40 agencies. The number of volumes on the shelves is 16,085; the number of borrowers, 5780; number of persons using the library for reading and study, 19,473. The receipts for the year equalled \$4701 and the expenditures, \$4651, of which \$2080 was spent for library service.

The report of the Friends free library of Germantown, Philadelphia for 1921 records a circulation of 28,577v., with 33,201v. on the shelves. The number of visitors during the year was 35,163. Receipts for the year were \$13,517, with expenditures amounting to \$13,006.

Note is made that a year's leave of absence had been granted Miss Violet G. Gray for study in the New York public library. Mention is made also of the need of additional space. During the year, 58 gifts of books were received.

The Public library of Brooklyn is again rejoicing in the prospect of receiving shortly, funds sufficient to provide a central library building, the work on which has been stopped for many years for lack of appropriation. There is a bill before the legislature which is calculated to clear away all obstacles to the completion of the building and its equipment. The bill authorizes the issue of corporate stock for that purpose. If the bill passes, and it seems quite likely that it will, the resumption of the work on the central building will begin at once, and it is hoped that the building will be completed within the next two or three years. The amount involved is \$14,000,000.

The annual report of the Public library of Newark, N. J. shows a greatly increased use in all the departments. The increases, on a percentage basis, range from 78 per cent in art to 9 per cent in the business branch.

The number of books lent during the

year was 822,011v., an increase of 25 per cent. Of this number, 108,158 were lent from the school and children's departments. The school room libraries circulated 110,779v., an increase of 64 per cent.

Because of the closing of the branches, the plan of having small libraries in factories, stores and business houses, has recently been organized. Thru this source, 3700 books were placed in circulation.

There was a gain of 35 per cent in card-holders registered.

Plans are under way for the reopening of two branch libraries in 1922 and for new additions to the Central building.

Central

Dorothy Coffin, Simmons '20, has joined the staff of the Iowa library commission, and has been organizing the library at Oelwein, Iowa.

Harriett E. Bosworth, Simmons '18, has been appointed first assistant to the cataloger of the State university of Indiana, Bloomington.

The bronze *bas-relief* portrait of Katharine L. Sharp, first director of the Illinois library school, designed by Lorado Taft at the invitation of the Alumni association of the school, was presented to the University of Illinois on Thursday, March 30.

Theodosia E. Hamilton, Western Reserve, '07, has resigned from her position in the Indianapolis public library. Miss Hamilton will make her

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On February 17, a fire broke out at the Public library building, Hoopston, Ill., caused by a pipe from the furnace being too close to the partition. The damage amounted to \$1427, divided,—building, \$394; furniture, \$160; books, \$872.

Aldermanic sanction has been given to the \$25,000 bond issue for a branch library in South Rockford, Illinois. The question will be submitted to referendum vote at the spring election, and if carried, the work will be started immediately.

The annual report of the Carnegie-Stout free public library of Dubuque, Iowa, shows a circulation of 168,651v. thru 28 agencies; 11,751 borrowers in a population of 39,141. The receipts for the year were \$19,566 and the expenditures \$18,723.

As its contribution to the Automobile show, held in Indianapolis, March 6-11, the Technical department of the Indianapolis public library prepared a brief list of books on automobile engineering and distributed several hundred copies thru the various booths at the show.

Col John Lambert who has been a member of the library board of the Joliet public library for sometime and who succeeded the late J. L. O'Donnell as president several years ago, died, March 6 at Pasadena, California. By will, he left the income from \$10,000 and his entire collection of oil paintings to the Joliet public library.

Edwin E. Witte has been appointed by the Wisconsin library commission as chief of the Legislative reference department to succeed the late Dr Charles McCarthy. The appointment will take effect April 1. Mr Witte is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin where he majored in economics. Since 1917, he has been secretary of the Wisconsin Industrial commission. He is still a young man, 35 years of age.

The annual report of the Public library of Mason City, Iowa, shows a

circulation of 133,431v. The number of volumes on the shelves is 25,148. The borrowers number 6,978. Receipts for the year were \$27,242 and the expenditures, \$20,078.

The report is issued in a pocket-size pamphlet and contains much interesting "data about the library to keep the public informed."

The Indianapolis public library has extended its hospital service to the Robert Long hospital. The work is in charge of Miss Lucile McCray, daughter of Governor Warren T. McCray, who has volunteered her services. Miss McCray served for three years as librarian of the Public library, Kentland, Indiana. From an appeal to the people of the city for gifts of books and magazines, a little more than a month ago, 676 magazines, 273 books, 33 sets of paper dolls and \$16 in cash have been received.

Mr George B. Meleney died at his home in Evanston, Illinois, on Sunday night, March 5.

Mr Meleney had not been in robust health for some time and yet he was attending to business and enjoyed the day with his brother, Dr C. E. Meleney of New York City. He retired about 10 o'clock and shortly afterwards it was discovered that he had passed away.

Mr Meleney was born in Massachusetts where he lived until 1892, when he came to Chicago, opening up the first Western office of the Library Bureau. He prepared the L. B. exhibit for the World's Fair in '93. He was for 15 years, as manager of the Chicago Library Bureau, active in spreading the knowledge of, and interest in, public libraries thruout the Middle-west.

The annual report of the Reuben McMillan free library of Youngstown, Ohio records a circulation of 512,005v., an increase of 3.86 per capita. The cost per circulation was 12½ cents. The population of Youngstown is 132,358. The number of card-holders is 27,918, 25 per cent of the population. The rec-

ords prove that more men are reading than women.

A series of afternoon meetings were arranged this year for the different nationalities, to introduce the foreign people to the library. Beginning last October, Slovaks, Spaniards, and Russians have been entertained on Sunday afternoons, with the result that a number of new readers were added to the library. These meetings will continue with the Armenians, Roumanians and Italians of the city.

The children's work for the year exceeded all records. The project for home reading was highly successful, and requests for material prepared for this course came from all over the United States.

The receipts for the year amounted to \$72,248 and expenditures were \$65,067. Of this last amount, \$31,946 was spent for salaries.

The librarian, J. L. Wheeler was granted a leave of absence for 18 months and left in April 1921. Various other members of the staff resigned during the year.

South

Isabelle Hurlbutt, Simmons '16, has been made vice-librarian of the Washington County free library, at Hagerstown, Maryland.

After 20 years of arduous work, the women of Public library association, Mobile, Ala. are about to see erected a new, up-to-date library building. The efforts of the women have supported the library since its foundation, neither city authorities nor civic organizations responding to the request made several times that the library become a municipal tax supported institution.

The annual report of the Public library of Norfolk, Va., records a circulation of more than 100,000 volumes in the last year. This is an increase of nearly one-third over the previous year. Two branches have been opened during the year, the Berkley branch and a branch for colored people. There are 35,616v. in the library and 25,929 persons, or about 25 per cent of the population, are registered as users.

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April Notes

Reviews of "The Spirit of the Common Law" by Roscoe Pound and the sale of this book have established its position. Professor Arthur L. Corbin of the Yale Law School said in the "Literary Review,"—"These lectures should be read by all educated men and particularly by all lawyers and judges." Price \$2.50

"Towards the Great Peace" by Ralph Adams Cram was published on February 25th. We repeat our statement that we believe it to be Mr. Cram's most notable book since his "Substance of Gothic." Price \$2.50

"Odes and Lyrics" by Hartley Burr Alexander was published on March 6th. We have decided to price it at \$2.00. The edition is limited to seven hundred copies.

The first volume in the series "Our Debt to Greece and Rome" will be "Seneca the Philosopher and His Modern Message" by Richard Mott Gummerl, Ph.D. It will be followed very shortly by "Horace" by Grant Showerman, Ph.D. We have decided to make a special discount to libraries on set orders. A circular is now ready and we invite correspondence.

\$1.50 a volume

A new manuscript in "The Amherst Books" series has come in and will be published as quickly as possible, title "Germany in Travail" by Otto Manthey-Zorn. The author spent six months in Germany in 1921 and made a careful study of the German state of mind as reflected in the current German drama. Probable price \$2.50

"Up the Mazaruni for Diamonds" has come into special notice owing to the fact that the author recently returned from British Guiana with the largest diamond ever found in the Western Continent. It has been named the Kurupung. It weighs three and a quarter carats. The author has returned to British Guiana to locate the source of these diamonds and we shall have a new volume from him entitled "Diamonds" this summer.

**MARSHALL JONES
COMPANY, Publishers**

212 Summer Street, Boston

The first library branch in combination with a public school building was opened in St. Louis, February 24. It is in the William Stix school, and if successful, similar branches will be established by arrangements between the Board of education and the Public library board. The branch quarters are planned as part of the school building, with separate outside entrance and complete library equipment.

The annual report of the Public library of Houston, Texas, records a circulation of 289,701v. thru 15 different lending agencies. Two branches were opened during the year and considerable extension and rearrangement were made in the Central library. Receipts for the year were \$45,273, with the expenditures amounting to \$45,028; of this amount \$20,243 was spent for salaries, and \$12,624 for books, periodicals, and binding; repairs and improvements, \$7,819. The large income was made possible by a vote which increased the tax and now the library will have not less than two and one-half cents on the \$100 valuation. The population of the city is 140,000.

The Public library of Little Rock, Arkansas, has issued, in connection with the annual report for 1920, a resumé of the ten years of its service.

The library was opened to the public in 1910 in the beautiful building which a gift of \$88,000 from Andrew Carnegie helped to make possible. There were 2160 volumes in the library at the opening and now there are 34,709 volumes accessible to the public. The staff in the beginning consisted of two members and now there are seven on continuous duty. In 1910 there were 3077 card holders and there are now 21,953 registered. At first, the library was open only part of the day. At present it is open from nine to nine every day except Sundays and holidays, when it is open from two until six. There is now a branch library for negroes established and equipped with a generous supply of books for children. In 1920, the library circulated 134,788v. for home use. The expenditures for the year were \$11,663. The library has taken an active part in the

development of the State library service bureau. This organization will forward library interests all over the state and send out traveling libraries.

The annual report of the University of Missouri for 1921 shows the number of volumes to be 188,889. If all the books in the several collections were accessioned, the library would contain approximately 200,000 volumes. There were 34,038 cards added to the catalogs in the year. The circulation for home use amounted to 51,128v., and the total circulation issued from the loan desk, reserve shelves and the collections in the different departments of the college, brought the number up to 156,906v.

The extension service of the library was most active during the year in lending books to citizens, clubs, high schools, and other institutions of Missouri, as well as preparing and circulating packages of material for debates. Some of the statistics of the latter are interesting: Open and closed shop, 60 packages; Merchant Marine, 30 packages; National labor party, 30 packages; Compulsory arbitration, 29 packages; Government ownership, 29 packages; Independence of Philippines, 24 packages; Minimum wage, 9 packages; Illiteracy test for immigration, 2 packages; Compulsory old age insurance, 3 packages. Other packages of material prepared for circulation included Americanization, Bolshevism, Citizenship and Community cooperation.

This library borrowed from other libraries 180v.

The question was raised as to whether courses should be offered for which the library has no books. For one professor and his students 56v. were borrowed.

The library still has its binding done outside as there are not sufficient funds to establish a library bindery. During the year, there was 2265v. bound at a cost of \$2028.

The attendance at the summer library school numbered 34 different students. These were registered 51 times in all the courses.

A new reading room was opened and equipped in September for the pro-

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Books that Appeal to Library Readers

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By John Haynes Holmes

An exposition of the Community Church plan.

The author gives us a prophetic view of the new universal faith of the future—a view that affords prolific material for religious discussion. It is an earnest plea for democratic social idealism in religion. \$2.00

SAINT-SAENS

By Arthur Hervey

An illuminating narrative-biography of the eminent composer of "Samson and Delilah." It traces his career from earliest childhood and includes an appreciation of his compositions as well as a chapter on his literary works and opinions. Illustrated. \$2.00

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fessors and students to use in their work, and this has greatly relieved the pressure in the main reading room. The several special libraries, such as journalism, medicine, engineering, law, etc., continue to increase rapidly in size and efficiency. This presents problems of room and appropriations for the near future.

West

Elva E. Rulon, Pratt '07, for some years librarian of the State normal school, Peru, Nebraska, has resigned to accept a position in the University of Iowa library, Iowa City.

Miss Mabel E. Marshall (Illinois) has been appointed librarian to succeed Miss Rulon. Miss Marshall was for a number of years assistant librarian in the Indiana state normal school, and for two years was librarian of the State teachers college at Bowling Green, Ohio.

Pacific coast

The city council of Bakersfield, California, has made the necessary arrangements for consolidating the city and county libraries under the control of the county library board.

Miss Sarah Patterson, formerly of the University of Illinois library and for the past two years on the staff of the Public library, Riverside, Cal., has been appointed assistant librarian in the University of California, Southern branch, Los Angeles.

Miss Ina F. Nelson, student and teacher in the Riverside Library Service school, cataloger in the Riverside public library, and later librarian at Oxford university, Miami, Ohio, is now employed as cataloger in Leland Stanford, Jr., University library, Cal.

The annual report of the Public library of Chehalis, Washington, records a circulation of 35,984v., a gain of 10 per cent over the previous year; volumes on the shelves, 7245; number of borrowers, 2151; population, 4558. Cards are issued to over 60 out-of-town borrowers at \$1 each. The library auditorium is open to the public for the use of committees or assemblies. The receipts for the year amounted to \$4251 and the expenditures, \$3212, of which \$1714 was for salaries.

The total home circulation of the Seattle public library for 1921 was 2,097,858. This is an increase of 269,362, or 15%, over the circulation for 1920. The per capita circulation for 1921 was 6.49. Sixty-four per cent of the circulation was fiction. Distribution among the various agencies was as follows: central building, 744,079; nine branches, 1,145,744; other agencies, 208,035. The children's room of the central building celebrated its banner day recently when more than 1200 books were circulated.

Miss Josephine Taber, superintendent of branches, is spending an extended vacation in southern Europe.

The new addition to the building of the Public library of Riverside, Cal., was officially opened to the public on February 25. There was no formal program but hundreds of people who called, were welcomed by the library board, the staff of the library and the teachers and students of the library school. The rooms were beautifully decorated, and an orchestra and light refreshments added to the hospitable greetings.

The new addition is 55x30 feet, with a light and airy basement, which houses the reference room and several special collections. A portrait of the beloved former librarian, Joseph F. Daniels, who had planned and was supervising the erection of this new addition at the time of his death in September, 1921, occupied a conspicuous place in the reference room and was silently greeted by the many friends who missed his genial presence.

The new addition was made possible in 1921 by a gift of \$25,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, the original building being also the gift of Carnegie, with additional contributions from citizens of Riverside.

A Rare Opportunity

A large library offers opportunity for experience in supervising the binding, mending and related work. Library experience, executive ability and some knowledge of binding necessary. Eight to twelve months, with possible permanency. Address Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.